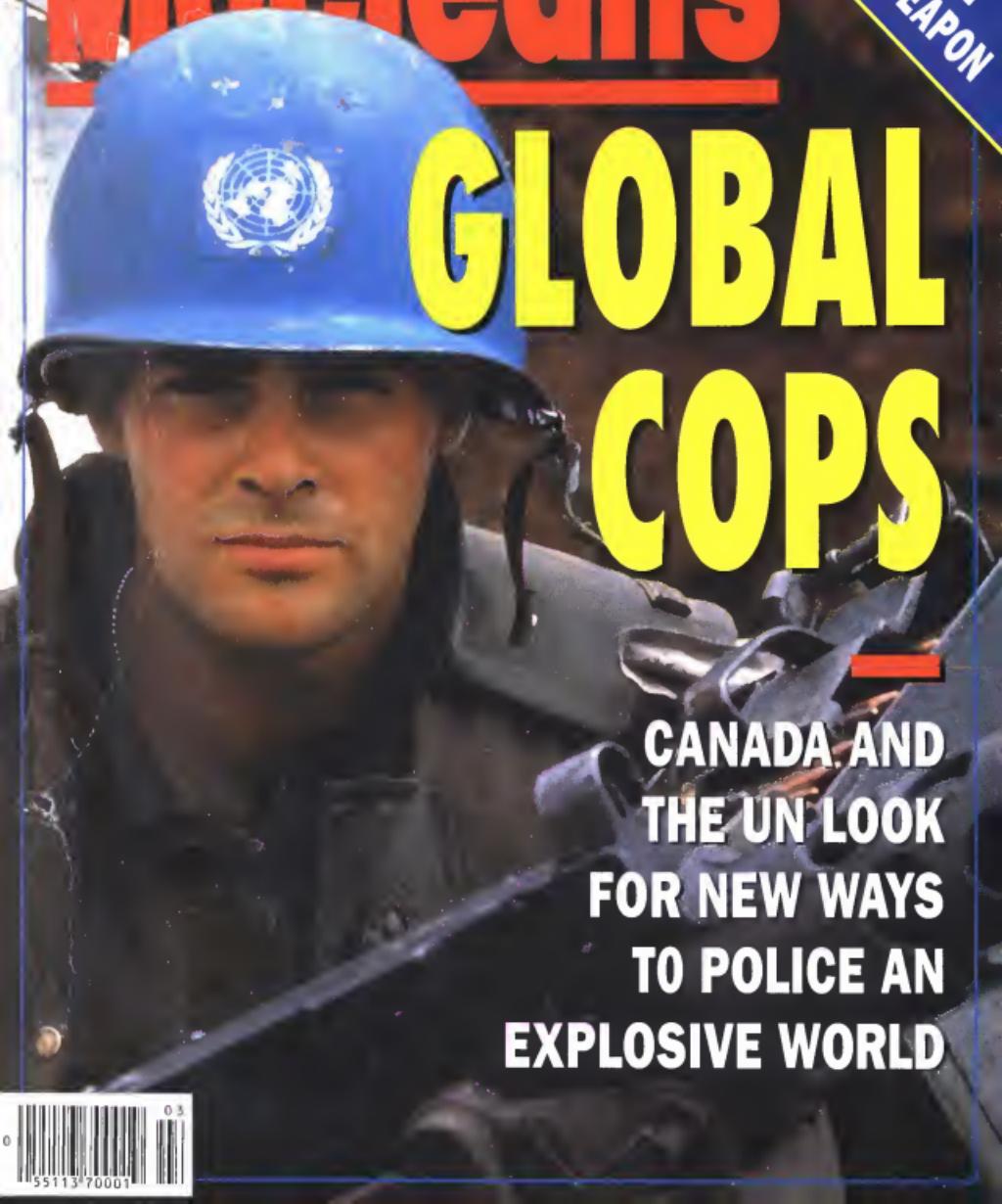


KIM
CAMPBELL: THE
TORIES' NEW WEAPON

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GLOBAL COPS

CANADA AND
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FOR NEW WAYS
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COVER

GLOBAL COPS

Nearly half a century after it was founded, the United Nations finally has a chance to fulfill its original idealistic mandate as the world's policeman. But around the red tape and chronically short of money, it instead seems unsure of its role. And with its peace-keepers and other officials around the world often shot at or ignored, it now faces the higliest-ever test of its legitimacy. — 22



CANADA

THE RISING STAR

As Kim Campbell takes over as Canada's first women prime minister, speculation is increasing that she will attempt to succeed Prime Minister Brian Mulroney if he decides to step down before this year's general election. But Campbell—"Don't mess with me; I have tanks"—isn't discussing those projections. — 22



JUSTICE

MORIN FIGHTS BACK

In July, following Canada's longest criminal trial, a jury in London, Ont., convicted Guy Paul Morin of the murder of nine-year-old Christine Jessop. As a campaign for his exoneration grows, Morin told Maclean's last week that he was the victim of a flawed police investigation and legal errors. — 52





A Unique Role For Canada

Never in its 47-year history has the role of the United Nations been more critically important in maintaining peace and order in a world where both are collapsing at an unexpected, unpredictable pattern. Never has the UN peacekeeping role seemed so crucial and openly important in as many hot spots around the world. And surely, if ever, has Canada been better placed to play the central role in defining the nature of peacekeeping and peacekeeping in the post-Cold War international order. As former Canadian UN ambassador Stephen Lewis notes in a cover story written by Seneca Writer Jim Cirelli, "The pace has been drowning in a sweep of competing interests and realities."

Despite heroic efforts, peacekeepers from Canada and other countries have been unable to control the漫无边际 internal wars in the former Yugoslavia, Greeks and Turks remain locked in conflict on Cyprus after 29 years, and in Cambodia, despite limited success, the peacekeepers are increasingly under siege. In Somalia, as Associate Editor Mary Meurish reports from the scene, the Unhrcos were able to effectively supervise the distribution of food to the starving population and Washington sent in 22,000 troops.

The US itself is a bureaucratic nightmare. Yet Secretary General Boutros-Ghali is making some progress in reducing waste and corruption. No such effort is under way to strengthen parliamentary. As a result, Ottawa is poised in the field should effort to expand the role of monitoring and peacekeeping. As a leading partner of both English and French-speaking communities, it is a GT partner and member of the Organization of American States. Canada could easily play for the spread of its principles. And it should campaign for a legal permanent associate member of the Security Council. From that position Canada could eventually command whatever kind of military operation emerges from its examination and is accepted by the five permanent members of the council. It is an opportunity that should not, and need not, be missed.

Ken Doyle



North in Somalia, an opportunity that should not, and need not, be missed

Maclean's

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LETTERS

Polling views

Congratulations on the latest Maclean's/CIV poll ("Hope in hard times," Cover, Jan. 4) with its many interesting perspectives on Canadians. The sobering essay "The new Canada" by Alan R. Gregg contains a most important insight. By discussing and then respecting the moral model of their political elites, Canadians have also implicitly rejected many of the real structures of our nation. Identifying the status quo is no longer a virtue. I therefore believe that we are not well-advised simply to try "bigger" short-term constitutional changes"—even if 59 per cent of respondents chose that answer. I believe we should continue the debate on our future by looking imaginatively at Canadian and world realities. A "federal republic of Canada" could not only be a workable model for our nation; it represents a successfully tested framework, which we could use and modify creatively.

ROBERT WILF

Professor, School of Public Administration,
University of Waterloo

I was struck by the answer to the question "Will the generation being born now be better off or worse off than their parents?" with 88 percent responding "worse off." The older 48 per cent said they have heads above shoulders, because the living standard of the parents was funded by borrowing money from savings programs. Politicians should make personally liable and have to pay their gold-plated pension plans back to the nation to reduce the debts they created. The time has come to be more accountable.

ROBERT ASKEW,
Brampton, Ont.

It was disappointing to see the Maclean's/CIV poll determine from the significant data on the subject. The most dismaying response came from the 49 per cent of those surveyed who said that 98% should shooote their decision-making responsibilities and use spin-offs plus a 1-800 number to deal with issues facing the country. But what possible value can be derived from questions regarding what authority would be preferred in an affair, or who one's favorite athlete is?

JEFFREY SAWARD,
Scarborough, Ont.

Explaining ignorance

In your Jan. 4 "Go figure" article ("Opening Night," you seem bewildered about why Den Getty would state "My Canada has Quebec in



Maclean's/CIV poll: important insights, chilling impressions, world realities

" and then speak out against official bilingualism. It is painfully clear to most anglophones that official bilingualism has been instrumental in pitting them against Quebec. Quebec has made its views on the subject crystal clear with its language laws. Your bewilderment speaks volumes in exploring the media's continued ignorance of the Canadian mood.

CHRIS MULCAHY,
Westmount, B.C.

Renewing friendship

Even for a magazine feature built on rumor and conjecture, "Opening Notes" of Jan. 11 outdoes itself with wild speculation about the future of United States-Canada relations ("Unbinding the bear?"). No less than outgoing President George Bush, the incoming administrator of president-elect Bill Clinton, recognizes the importance of sound, well-maintained relationships with our northernmost friend and largest trading partner. Presidents and political parties may come and go, but our ties with Canada remain, transcending both partyship and political change.

AMBASSADOR PETER B. THAYER,
Embassy of the United States,
Ottawa

Taiwan tally

In the Jan. 15 issue of Maclean's ("Opening Night," it was erroneously stated that Den Getty, M.P., "has taken two free trips to Taiwan" since his election to the House of Commons in 1988. While Mr. Getty has indeed

visited Taiwan on two occasions, once in October, 1989, and then in July, 1990, only his initial visit was sponsored by the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lee personally funded his subsequent visit in July, 1990.

BETTY FORTIN,
Legislative Assistant,
Ottawa

'No chance'

As a mathematics educator, I am concerned about the attitude towards mathematics held by many students—an attitude typified by comments in your article "The year for info" (Pages 16-17, Dec. 31). Unless we take serious steps to eliminate this underappreciation of mathematics, we will have no chance of becoming competitive in the all-important spheres of science and technology.

ALAN DELL,
Saskatchewan Institute of
Applied Science and Technology,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

A dubious award

In last column "1992: Better to laugh than cry" (Dec. 21), Peter C. Newman forgot the "Take-it-easy-on-the-litterbug award." It goes to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce for plans to lay off about 3,200 employees to save money for poor investment decisions made by senior executives. If one can say of those who brush with the Reichards getting the gong,

MARVIE NIGHTINGALE,
Downsview, Ont.

Letters may be condensed. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number. Write Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Whistler House, 960 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1E6. Or fax (416) 595-7700.

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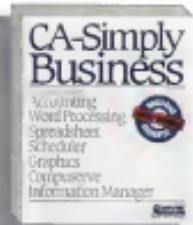
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OPENING NOTES

Economic surprises,
post-office
Presleys and
pint-sized sleuths

THE DOGS—AND SPIDERS—OF WAR

Canadian soldiers deployed to Somalia have to contend not only with lechers and grifters. In Belal Hora, 300 km south of the capital, Mogadishu, 80 Canadian troops share their quarters with an exotic array of animals. At night, they are surrounded by the barks of wild dogs and hyenas. During the day, Hercules transport planes delivering supplies sometimes have to land over the city's rooftops to avoid snipers, mandating delays before the planes can land. As well, there are scores of indigenous snakes and insects, and Warzone Officer Dean Lafferty has preserved some of them in formaldehyde. Lafferty, 40, a preventive medicine technician, said that he plans to bring the insects home to use in future lectures. In the meantime, the Sgt. John Que, native-speaker shaves off what has become known as the local "peeling nose"—a collection that includes a brown scorpion and a copper viper, a species of deadly snake. His personal favorite—and the envy of the U.S. military's entomologist in Somalia, according to Lafferty—is his queen camel spider. "That's a very rare specimen," he told Maclean's Associate Editor May Nampay as he held up a jar containing a brown creature resembling a tarantula. "One beautiful spiderlike worm in our lab," added Lafferty. His eyes sparkling behind his wire-rimmed glasses. "It's almost 10 inches when it's fully extended."



Cpl. Paul Groulx in Belal Hora
spiders and mandrilline shokyan

The Geography Of Giving

Charity, as the saying goes, begins at home. But according to figures for 2000 charitable donations released by Statistics Canada last week, the urge to give largely depends on the location of that home. "There is absolutely no correlation between income and what people give," said StatsCan information officer Paul Fournier. "It's got more to do with where people live." A comparison of median charitable donations, which reflect the most common amounts donated, in major cities in 1998:



That familiar ring

It has become as predictable as a politician breaking a promise. Shortly after a newly elected leader takes office, he announces that in his opinion, he has discovered that the government's finances are in worse shape than when he had expected. Some post-election surprises.

"We can now see the full magnitude of the debt we will inherit and the challenge that we must confront." The unsettling revelation—however camouflaged it is—that the projected deficit for 1997 has grown by \$60 billion."

U.S. president-elect Bill Clinton on Jan. 6, 1993: Clinton, who will be sworn in on Jan. 20, may have to render his judgment irreversible for deficit reduction.

"We uncovered a lot of dubious accounting practices and hidden costs and the like, and we wanted to make sure that all of that is up front and clear for British Columbians."

—Glen Clark, finance minister in B.C. Premier Mike Harcourt's NDP government, on Feb. 17, 1993: After reporting that the provincial deficit would be \$890 million higher than predicted by the previous Social Credit government.

"I intend to get to the bottom of this, of how and why the numbers that are being thrown around now are so different from the ones that were thrown out in front of public in July."

—Ontario Premier Bob Rae on Sept. 18, 1990, six days after winning the provincial election, explaining that the outgoing Liberals' predicted budget surplus of \$23 million had suddenly become a deficit of \$70 million.

"What happened is that when we came in, as you know, we found an economic situation which is almost \$5 billion worse already than had been predicted."

—Prime Minister Brian Mulroney after the 1984 election, two months after the Conservative defeated John Turner's Liberals

KINDERGARTEN COPS

A 25-year police veteran in Uppsala, Sweden, has developed a novel way to fight crime. On Monday evenings, Göran Mårté leads an extracurricular detective club for 3-year-olds at the town centre's dinner剧团. The eager participants watch classic noirish mystery movies, study the Detective's Handbook and learn such policing techniques as fingerprinting and fist-gunas. But the program is more than just fun and games. Often, the youngsters are called into active duty after an elderly woman disappears recently from a senior citizens' home. Mårté knows exactly what to do. "I called up the school and said, 'Let me out of my detention,'" Armed with a brief description, the children lead the woman in a local walk until she had an hour. And whenever a bicycle is reported stolen—almost daily occurrences in the university city—the pint-sized citizen-sleuths are deployed to find it, returning an average of three hours a week to their rightful owners. Their rewards: a pass to the local food bank potluck. After three years of teaching the programme to groups of 20, Mårté now claims that his students' 26,000-minute rides have "100 enhanced small details" not the lowest crime rate in town. "With apologies to Sherlock Holmes, the reason for his success is elementary."



Mail The King

Few people get a birthday bash as big as Elvis Presley's last work. To coincide with what would have been the King's 50th birthday on Jan. 8, the U.S. Postal Service released 500 million 25-cent stamps—nearly three times larger than its usual print run. At Graceland, Presley's adopted home in Memphis and the place where he died in 1977, about 10,000 fans showed up for the slightly festivous 10-day celebration—the new stamp—including marching bands, gospel groups and performances of Presley's songs by kids from his last high school, L.C. Humes. The celebration concluded at 12:05 a.m. on Friday, with 75 million postage stamps bearing the image of the young King went on sale at Graceland. Among the stamps were 25,000 first-day specials—envelopes with a cancellation and embossed with gold letters spelling "I was there." Also there: the King—a giant video screen superimposed over the Memphis Symphony to make it appear as if Presley and the symphony were playing together. Special bus tours shuttled the revellers between Graceland and Presley's birthplace, 100 km away in Tupelo, Miss., where about 20,000 of the newest stamps were sold by the end of the weekend. With the U.S. Postal Service, the 15-cent stamp should provide a windfall net revenue of \$20 million, according to representative Monica Hand. With so many available, she added, "It won't become a rare stamp, let us know that this one will be a blockbuster."



Fonda met for the first time at a lunch with Melina and her Canadian producer, Christian Journeau, in a Manhattan restaurant on American Thanksgiving. Both stars were nervous, recalled Melina. "Jesus arrived and said, 'I hope I don't Bridget down.' Then Bridget came in and said, 'I hope I don't let Jesus down.' Fonda, fresh from her success in *Single White Female*, was so nervous about meeting the legendary Tauber that, although she usually enjoys talks, she downed half a glass of wine. 'She doesn't smoke either,' Melina added. 'She has half my cigarettes.'

Fonda: an encounter with a screen legend

Starstruck White Female

It is a casting coup. Deepa Mehta, the Canadian director of 1995's low-budget *Soul Men* and Me has lined up two Hollywood talents, Bridget Fonda and Jessica Tandy, to star in her new film, *Castaway*. A road movie about a younger-and-older woman driving from Georgia to Toronto, the \$1-million production is due to begin filming in March. Tandy and

PASSAGES

RECOVERING: Princess Margaret, 73, younger sister of Queen Elizabeth II, lives peacefully in a London hospital.

DIED: Last year, Puerto Padilla, 76, of cancer, at the home of his daughter, Karen Aguayo Bell, in Cape Town, South Africa. He began drawing in his early 40s, and his work progressed from traditional, primitive imagery to complex, multi-layered works that received wide acclaim.



DIED: Choreographer and confidante of what became the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Greeneth Lloyd, 81, of cancer, in a Kelowna, B.C., hospital. She was one of her students, Betty Fairbank, 78, the RWB's precursor, the Winnipeg Ballet Club, in 1938.

DIED: Historian, author and journalist Russ Lowndes, 71, of cancer, at a Halifax hospital.

Holmes native was best known for his study of the sinking of the passenger liner *Titanic* of Newfoundland in 1912. He published three books and had been working on a fourth, titled the *Titanic*.

APPOINTED: As the first women president of an American television network, Leslie Saksbury, 43, at Fox Broadcasting Co., replacing Jamie Kellner, 45, who resigned two days earlier. Since 1991, Saksbury has been chairman of Twentieth Television, Fox's syndication and network program distribution division.

DIED: Singer voice teacher and Twentysomething McCarthy, 43, in Los Angeles, Calif., from AIDS. Friends said that despite being sick at the head, they led a happy life that included appearances on *Conan* and with gospel singing groups.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW



The time bomb that ticks for George Bush

BY FRED BRUNING

Announcing his decision to pardon the Iran-contra ringleader, George Bush struggled on Christian Eve to reinforce the move with a load of legal subtlety while claiming American history itself was the licensing agent—just another example of democracy at work.

The President excused former defense secretary Caspar Weinberger and five others charged in connection with a wide-ranging plot hatched by Iran's admirers to subvert operations financially. Interestingly, Weinberger was a schemer intended to short-circuit funding U.S. authority policy by selling missiles to Iran in the mid-1980s, thereby eliciting release of American hostages in Lebanon. Profits from the transaction would finance right-wing Nicaraguan rebels despite a congressional ban on US assistance. Crook and corrupt, the scam required the complicity of people in high places. Very high.

So it hardly was surprising that Bush boasted his pardon of Weinberger and others were driven by "honor, decency and fairness," nor that he described Weinberger as "a true American patriot." No matter that the former defense chief was scheduled to stand trial this month on charges that he bullied Congress by denying the existence of cocaine he took on Iran-contra. What was the big deal, asked Bush? After all, James Michael gave a break to pirates who rammed the U.S. transport ship to the War of 1812, and Jimmy Carter forgave Second World War and Vietnam draft dodgers. Bush failed to mention that Gerald Ford pardoned Richard Nixon for Watergate indiscretions, but why confuse the issue?

During his interview, Lawrence Walsh, the special federal prosecutor assigned to the Iran-contra case, told *Newsweek* magazine that he hardly could commend the sense of fairness. "It's hard to find an adjective strong enough to characterize a President who has such contempt for honest

people," said the 66-year-old former FBI director. "He should be ashamed of himself."

Even though the Iran-contra

he was not in the "loop" when Iran-contra was being plotted, and had no knowledge how it would go to task, a deal was put in place. Obviously, Walsh was convinced.

Suspicion increased early in December and reached a climax by Bush's eighth constitutional pardon to pertinent to Bush's investigation. The White House says phony. Bush's second, makes perfectly clear, has now nothing about Iran-contra. Bush gladly will make the document public, says his staff. But Walsh, who has read Bush's notes, claims that there are troubling gaps in the diary and says that he may yet want to chat with the chief executive.

As for the pardon—it is far to say that Walsh does not entirely view the President's action as being dictated by virtue and compassion. "The Iran-contra covering has now been completed," Walsh proclaimed after the presidential announcement. What, after all, constitutes a "scandal"? Was he uneasy at the prospect of Weinberger's court case and alibi-denial disclosure? But to calculate the personal risks public revelation might pose? *Newsday* correspondent Sam Freedman reported that a source familiar with the investigation said that Bush had reason to worry. "There is no doubt that Bush would have become involved in Weinberger's trial, perhaps in a witness for one side or the other," said the source. "Or his role in the events surrounding the original cover-up of the scandal would have been disclosed. There was an element of jeopardy for Bush."

One concern such a notion might soon be a Precious reminder to blemish retirement at age 65. How eager one might be to avoid danger and embarrassment at this point in life. Yet, they could have heard humane motivation for Bush's pardon of Weinberger, who is 70 and said to be using it to clear the former defense chief. But doubts about Iran-contra. He was not a plodder—just one of those fellows who did what was necessary to protect the powerful. Bush says that Weinberger was a victim of "policy differences." And Bush? Was the President a victim of policy differences, too—another innocent bystander?

During a brief news conference in the Rose Garden recently, Bush seemed defensive when asked about the pardon. Wouldn't he sending a signal that big shots live by different rules? "No, it should not give any such appearance," replied Bush. "It's above the law, and I believe when people break the law that's a bad thing. I have not seen some stupid commentary to the contrary."

If no one is above the law, George Bush should have said so when he pardoned Casper Weinberger. He should have said that my old friend Weinberger is a good man who loves his country, but isn't doing Congress and the American public a disservice. Speculation about whether he should be indicted again and sent to jail by Weinberger is directed strongly at the then Vice President Bush participated in wars-for-hustles planning. For years, Bush protested rigidly that

he was not in the "loop" when Iran-contra was being plotted, and had no knowledge how it would go to task, a deal was put in place. Obviously, Walsh was convinced.

THE RISING STAR

KIM CAMPBELL BECOMES CANADA'S FIRST FEMALE DEFENCE MINISTER IN AN ELECTION-YEAR SHUFFLE

It was an arrangement of obvious mutual benefit: After three tumultuous years as federal minister of justice, Kim Campbell was ready for a new assignment. At the same time, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney needed a high-profile compromise for an otherwise minor cabinet shuffle to launch an election year. The result, one day before 19 Conservative MPs were sworn into their new posts on Jan. 4, Mulroney offered Campbell the high-profile job as Canada's minister of national defence. Despite persistent speculation that placed her at the forefront of a list of potential leadership contenders—if Mulroney steps down—Campbell has proven to be a solid team player. Indeed, after the ceremony, the Vancouver MP didn't spend much time on her Vancouver penthouse in "city." Three days later, Campbell used her leave to celebrate her daughter's 16th birthday with her husband, former defense minister Jim Dunn. "It's just a military coup," the dashing defense minister told *Macleans*'s editor. "Don't worry about me; I have time."

Beneath the humor lies a kernel of truth. A reader may, the 45-year-old former litigator, lawyer and political philosopher teacher has emerged in one of the trifling Conservative government's most valuable assets. In addition to becoming Canada's first—and until now only—female defense minister, Campbell also becomes the first minister to handle both that department as well as the department of veterans' affairs. And the defense portfolio provides her with a politically powerful asset: shared her as justice minister, in the 28-member senior cabinet role. Indeed, in the sweep up to the year's election, some specialists consider the down-to-earth Vancouver MP as one of the few marketable figures of any federal party.

The task of the cabinet shuffle didn't work focused on whether Campbell's appointment was a reward or a punishment as evidence of her emergence as the second political



Campbell packing up at the justice ministry: "Don't mess with me—I have tanks"

stage. Campbell's view of the importance of her new appointment is without equivocation. So is the new defense minister. "This discusses what Canadians want from the military. Declared the minister, "Foreign policy cannot be independent of military capability. You can't write changes that you can't do."

Such self-assurance after only days in the portfolio is rooted in Campbell's lifelong interest in international affairs. Last week, as aides helped her step into Justice office halls of personal belongings, Campbell was clearly anxious to pack up and go. "In my head, I've already started my new job." The source of the portfolio, she added, as the shifting world order calls for a reorganization of defense and foreign-policy priorities. Said Campbell: "The removal of the nuclear threat has in many ways made the world less safe. There are all sorts of ways in which the new world configurations

and quantum purchasing traps, Campbell vowed to hold "public discussions" to determine what Canadians want from the military. Declared the minister, "Foreign policy cannot be independent of military capability. You can't write changes that you can't do."

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can create problems. For the first time in my lifetime we have the capacity to make some real changes."

Campbell said that she learned from Mulroney in early December that she was likely to be shifted to a new portfolio, but added that she had an idea what it would be: "I am not fibbing," Campbell told *"Tokyo Times*, Prime Minister Louis Lazarus, Dandy Warhols. "When he told me, I probably said, 'Tokyo Times, Prime Minister Louis Lazarus, Dandy Warhols.' He was just as pleased as punch with himself."

Issues to greater scrutiny than those of male politicians. But she has revealed more essential details of her life, starting with who she describes as an unhappy childhood. Born April 1962, Campbell, the new defense minister adopted Kim as a nickname when she was 12, has still never had her legal name. That year, her mother, Peggie, ran off for several years and worked on boats at the Maliburns and West Jones. From that point, Campbell and her older sister were raised by her father, George, a Crown prosecutor.

At age 21, Campbell married a mathematics professor 20 years her senior, a man she describes as one of her first mentors. She brought three teenage children to the union, and although Campbell and her husband, father, and son all live close to the children, Campbell returned to Vancouver in 1986, to Vancouver lawyer Horace Boddy. After her election in 1988, the two purchased three residences in Ottawa, one overlooking False Creek in Vancouver, where Campbell and her son, and another on a 40-foot boat docked in Vancouver Island—until separating in 1990. The minister, who has no children of her own, says that throughout her marriage, she maintained a strong measure of independence. Added Campbell, who works about half schoolteacher time to pay her way through law school: "I have never been married to a man who brought his wife's pedigree home. I don't have the luxury of letting on somebody else's income."

That sense of individualism and pride caused Campbell to ride into the arena of partisan politics. In 1989, Campbell, then an adviser to Bennett, quoted the advice of French and van Rossem for the Social Credit to replace her. Bill Vander Zanden won, and she placed last in a field of 12 with only 14 votes. Sen. David Corp, a Vancouver lawyer who worked on her leadership bid and personal and federal election campaigns. "She told us she would come last, but that she was running on a point of principle. From that experience, however, she became the eminence pratricienne of the new, issue-based politics."

Still, Campbell paid a political price for her independence. Her conservation speech, highlighted by the epithet "charwoman without relatives in a dog-eat-dog thing," was aimed directly at Vander Zanden. Later, she attacked the pressure for her return to credit funding for all legal expenses. Elected to the provincial legislature in 1990, Campbell lobbied on the backbenches. Said the minister: "We'll take initiatives and meet our constituents to be completely candid." Two years later, after cutthroat public battles with Vander Zanden, Campbell prospered in the federal arena by running successfully in Vancouver Centre, a traditional swing riding valuing loyalty by taking International Trade Minister Pat Carter.

Taking pains to base her credit descriptions of her as an ideal independent, Campbell uses a letter of correction to a newspaper that mistakenly identified her as a member of Mensa, a club restricted to people with exceptionally high IQs. For her part, the mensa test said: "I'm not defense myself in an autoaccident

National Notes

BOURASSA'S CANCER

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa's skin cancer has caused to other parts of his body and will require further treatment. Dr. Steven Rosenberg, Bourassa's physician at the U.S. National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Md., said that the premier received "very soft" tissue as an operation to remove a tumor on the right chest wall, his second cancer-related surgery in 25 years. Bourassa is suffering from melanoma, the least common but most serious form of skin cancer. As official statements said that Bourassa, who remained in Florida today after the operation, would resume a work on Jan. 13.

WESTRAY'S MYSTERY

New Scotia Labor Minister Thomas Macmillan appeared a Westray coal mine plan to flood part of its mine in Pictou—despite the fact that the May explosion that killed 26 workers, Miner's Families argued that the flooding would make the area where the blast occurred inaccessible—and hoped of determining the cause of the explosion. But Westray officials said that flooding is the only way to stabilize some of the deeper sections that are still filled with potentially explosive methane, allowing the company to repair the main shafts and drill new tunnels.

NAZI VANDALS

Quebec Public Security Minister Claude Ryan issued a public appeal to "identify and neutralize" the vandals who defaced seven Montreal synagogues with Nazi slogans and swastikas earlier this month. Police said that they are increasing patrols near the Jewish institutions.

INCOTS AND AIDS

The Alberta Civil Liberties Association vowed to challenge bylaws proposed by the city of Edmonton that would regulate employees of escort agencies, strip clubs and massage parlors. The planned bylaws would require escorts and strippers to obtain a CSC license and pass a medical test every six months to ensure that they are free of HIV—the virus that leads to AIDS—and other sexually transmitted diseases. But local civil liberties lawyers say that mandatory testing for sex-related illnesses is discriminatory.

SETTING A GATE

The trial of Valley Philanthropist, the former Concordia University imprinting professor accused of the shooting deaths of four of his colleagues, will begin on March 8 in Montreal. Philanthropist, who claims that an ex-professor stole his research, has pleaded not guilty.

al. I have intellectual moments." And during the 1986 provincial leadership race, Campbell was quoted as saying: "I like to socialize with people who read the same things I do and have a similar level of education, but I presume the ordinary people." Said B.C. New Democrat MP Lynn Huster: "She is the only one I have ever heard [in Parliament] quote Plato. I mean, give me a break. She is the Queen of Canada, not academia."

The flip side of the cool intellectual image is a quicksilver, chattering conversationalist. In 1983, as a 35-year-old law student, then the director of the school's student amateur cabaret, Campbell told *The Vancouver Sun*: "What I'd really like to do in my life is lots and lots of money—so lots of writing of comedies and lots of money with a headache on my head."

Almost a decade later, the senior cabinet minister provided instantaneous controversy at the fall when a picture she had posed for two years earlier, bare-shouldered, belied her legal robes, was published in a book of photographs of successful Canadian women.

When the sun's Huster described her as "the Madonna of Canadian politics," Campbell tartly responded: "A comparison between Madonna and me is a comparison between a stripper wearing green and a gawky evening dress." Said CBC radio host Vicki Galbreath, a childhood friend of Campbell's: "Ron adores what she stands around her, which is part of her genius. If it falls for down and dirty, she's down and dirty. If it falls for fancy, she's fancy."

In Ottawa, Campbell has built a political reputation of being studiously partisan while maintaining her intellectual honesty. A self-

avowed feminist, she said that before her appointment to the Justice portfolio she was "comfortable" that there was no law defining what women could have access to abortion. But as a law-making minister, she overrode the Commons passage of controversial legislation to recommitment abortion, carrying her fight to the Senate, where the bill was ultimately defeated in January, 1991. Decried by more than one aide as a quid-pro-temperance bore who wants on her own way, Campbell in contrast cites public participation in the policy-making process as a hallmark of her Justice tenure. Said Campbell: "The important thing is to put processes in place that can't be turned back. I



De Chastelain: from bagpiper to general by age 39

A GENERAL GOES TO WASHINGTON

During the 1991 Persian Gulf War, he sat in cabinet meetings and implored Prime Minister Brian Mulroney with his strategic advice and political instincts—and the Conservatives then took credit for him—as in the federal election to be held later that year. Gen. John de Chastelain declared that, however, last week he accepted an honorary invitation from Mulroney himself. Later this month, the 50-year-old chief of defence staff will become Canada's ambassador to the United States, replacing Bertrand Wright. De Chastelain, who has a reputation for steadfastness under pressure, approached his new assignment with characteristic aplomb: "I'll just take off my uniform, and put on the suit."

In political and diplomatic circles, however, de Chastelain's appointment, one of several announced last week, caused ripples of surprise. The Royal Military College faculty graduate has no experience in economic policy or trade, issues that are invariably at the top of the bilateral agenda. Still,

Mulroney's choice seemed to be an anomaly. Said Joseph Jochel, director of the Canada Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington: "Washington loves a general." He added that de Chastelain's unconventional background—he was born in Tasmania of British parents who fled for the Allies during the Second World War, joined the Canadian military as a bagpiper, and became a brigadier-general at 39—in terms is a recruiting attraction. Declared Jochel: "He is going to be seen as a personality, a character. But he is also going to be appreciated as an extremely wise politico."

While de Chastelain, who has two adult children with his wife, Maryanne, has a keen understanding of politics, Jochel said that his lack of partisan affiliation will be an asset. He added that the incoming Clinton administration

would probably have treated a pro-Conservative response less seriously, or the assumption that he would be replaced if the Conservatives lost the coming election.

The other diplomatic appointment announced last week involved career civil servants. With the Liberals holding 38 of the island's 55 legislative seats, there are also two Conservative ministers in the cabinet, and the Conservatives—the largest party in the legislature—Ghiz's appointment is likely to be the first time, at least, to see a government with a, for the time being at least, too big gap on power. And according to a poll of 300 federalists conducted in November by Halifax-based Corporate Research Associates, the proposed Liberals enjoy the support of 75 per cent of decided voters, compared with 24 per cent for the Conservatives and eight per cent for the New Democrats. That popularity, as well as the party's apparent unity, will be important assets for the Liberals in the next provincial election, which most likely place by the spring of 1996. Declared Liberal MP Ross Young, 36: "Ghiz represents the party's overwhelming support."

Ghiz's background is tailored for the job. One of her ancestors, Philip Colbeck, served as Prince Edward Island's attorney general and acting governor from 1775 to 1781. Her grandfather, William Colbeck, opened a general store at the turn of the century in Central Bedeque, 50 km west of Charlottetown, which over the years became an island institution—the family now operates a hardware-store and a chain of hardware outlets. As a high-school

NANCY WOOD in Ottawa

had enough time to make changes in the department and in the Canadian legal landscape that are permanent."

In the uncertainties of an election year, these are no such luxuries of time for Campbell in her new role. Last week's cabinet shuffle left few clues about Mulroney's intentions. At the Prime Minister's left-on-14-day vacation in Florida he said that major changes will be made before an election is called. But the restorations of five cabinet ministers, announced at the turn of the shuffle—including former energy minister John Epp, former defence minister Marcel Masse and former secretary of state Robert Gorti—were the mugshot of the possible dismantlement of the eight-year-old team. They represent a shift in tone, which included the elevation of Pierre Blais from Consumer and Corporate Affairs to take on Campbell's former Jeanne Portalis' portfolio, did nothing to stave the speculation over who will take the Conservatives' seat in the next election. But for her part, Campbell said that she is happy to have Mulroney continue as leader. "The Prime Minister has no doubt about my loyalty," she said. Nor, presumably, any doubts about her authority.

**E. KAYE FELDMAN with RAL QUINN in Ottawa,
LUKE PERIN and
NANCY WOOD in Ottawa**

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After Joe Ghiz

Catherine Callbeck is the heir apparent

From the beginning, it has resembled a grandfatherly relationship from the day a messy political leadership race on Nov. 16, 17 days after Prince Edward Island's popular Liberal Premier Joe Ghiz announced his intention to step down, Catherine Callbeck declared her candidacy for Ghiz on Colbeck's 53rd, the Liberal MP for the island riding of Malpeque, jumped into the race with characteristic enthusiasm—cornering Colbeck's unlit cigarette from his pipe to kiss it, then lighting it herself that she observed their support. "We had a great relationship and I think we were both very good candidates in the race," Callbeck told Marion Kennedy. But the reality is far different. By 18 hours later, the race was closed on Dec. 30, only two fringe candidates had stepped forward to challenge Callbeck—all but ensuring her of victory at the party's Jan. 23 leadership convention. Callbeck, who has the support of the party establishment, says that she will not try to fill Ghiz's shoes if she succeeds in her bid to become Canada's only sitting female premier.

"When you take a pipeline that you long your country," she said, adding "We intend to build upon the Ghiz government." These strengths are considerable. With the Liberals holding 38 of the island's 55 legislative seats, there are also two Conservative ministers in the cabinet, and the Conservatives—the largest party in the legislature—Ghiz's appointment is likely to be the first time, at least, to see a government with a, for the time being at least, too big gap on power. And according to a poll of 300 federalists conducted in November by Halifax-based Corporate Research Associates, the proposed Liberals enjoy the support of 75 per cent of decided voters, compared with 24 per cent for the Conservatives and eight per cent for the New Democrats. That popularity, as well as the party's apparent unity, will be important assets for the Liberals in the next provincial election, which most likely place by the spring of 1996. Declared Liberal MP Ross Young, 36: "Ghiz represents the party's overwhelming support."

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executive to run in that year's provincial election, Paula Colbeck. "I was elected on May 16 and by Thursday I was in the cabinet with two portfolios." For four years, she served as minister of health and social services and as the minister responsible for disabled people. In 1990, on the eve of another provincial election, she resigned to devote her time to the family business. Then expanded rapidly. But she returned to politics ten years later, running in a federal Liberal in Malpeque and winning, by 2,121 votes over her Tory opponent.

During Callbeck's four years in Ottawa, she has been a voice for small business and an advocate of increased funding for breast cancer research. Even her opponents on the other side of the House praise her abilities. Said Daniel Blasberg, the Conservative chairman of the Commons financial institutions subcommittee, on which Callbeck sits: "She started off raw, but learned quickly. She understands what's what the world needs."

So, clearly, do the members of Prince Edward Island's provincial Liberal caucus. Although several of them had been running for the leadership, each eventually declined to challenge Callbeck. The only member to file a petition for nomination was former provincial public service William Campbell, a 47-year-old fiscal investigator for the federal department of employment and immigration who has never held elected office. Even his candidate's papers only two months earlier had the 5 p.m. deadline on Dec. 30. Rather than stay away, Larry Correll, 58, a seasonal lobsterman who lives in Stratford, a tiny town 40 km east of Charlottetown, also threw his hat into the ring. Declared John Crowley, a professor of political studies at the University of Prince Edward Island: "I don't see the two of them going to war."

Still,岛民们似乎对吉斯政府持谨慎态度。

Callbeck herself worked summers at the family store before enrolling in 1986 as the only woman in the undergraduate commerce program at Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B. Callbeck, who has never married and lives with her 45-year-old mother, Ruth, at the family's clapboard house in Central Bedeque, removed her first taste of politics at Mount Allison when she served as a Liberal member of the university's model parliament. But she put her political aspirations on hold after graduation, choosing instead to complete a bachelor's degree in education at Dalhousie University and then teach business administration at high schools in Saint John, N.B., and Toronto. In 1992, she returned to Central Bedeque to help run the family company.



Callbeck: "We intend to build upon the Ghiz government"

JONES DUMONT with BARBARA MacANDREW in Charlottetown and CLAUDIO ALLEN in Ottawa



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World Notes

ATROCITIES IN BOSNIA

Dane Asan Warburton, the head of a team of European Community investigators, accused Serbian forces of raping women in Bosnia-Herzegovina to inhibit Muslim communication and carry out "ethnic cleansing." A confidential interim report by the UN group claimed that Serbs had carried out the organized rape of at least 25,000 Muslim women in Bosnia, many of whom may have died as a result of the brutal experience. Warburton's report, the first step in initiating a possible Nuremberg-style war crimes trial, is based on a five-day visit to Croatia last month as well as evidence gathered by the Red Cross and other aid agencies working in the area.

RETURN OF THE GALLONS

Confessed child killer Wesley Allan Dodd became the first person to legally hang in the United States since 1963. Dodd, 31, convicted for the 1969 rape, torture and slaying of three boys aged 4 to 11, went to the gallows at the state penitentiary in Walla Walla, Wash.

BLOODYNESS IN INDIA

In a violent week in India, at least 53 civilians died when paramilitary troopers of the Border Security Force went on a rampage of killing and arson in the Kashmir town of Sopore. The New Delhi government promised an inquiry into the massacre, which happened after Kashmir rebels had killed a trigger-happy, commando-like fighting between Hindus and Muslims in Baramulla and Ahmedabad left at least 47 dead.

SMOKING WARNING

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency released the findings of a four-year study claiming that indoor tobacco smoke caused 30 per cent of all lung cancer and caused by direct inhalation. In the United States, the EPA estimates that indirect smoke results in 3,000 deaths a year. The tobacco industry dismissed the report as unscientific.

NEIGHBORLY ASSURANCES

Before meeting with Mexico's President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in Austin, Tex., president-elect Bill Clinton telephoned Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to assure him, according to Ottawa, that his administration will not renege on portions of the North American Free Trade Agreement without Canada's participation. Mulroney and Clinton also agreed to get together shortly after the Jan. 20, 1993 inauguration, for the new president's first meeting with a foreign head of government.

The Boesn stranding on the rocks: poisonous wastes threaten a pristine environment in one of the remotest parts of Europe

WORLD

DISASTER AT SEA

On a normal winter's morning, the roar from John Leslie's house on the southern tip of the Shetland Islands is routine but beautiful: miles of howling, a few doves scattered around the garden. And then comes the silence. Last week the country was the same but everything else had changed. The waves rolling into the bay below Leslie's sheep farm were as caustic dark brown, and the air was heavy with the pungent, sickly smell of crude oil. Just out of sight around a rocky

A MASSIVE OIL SPILL THREATENS THE SHETLAND ISLANDS' AGE-OLD WAY OF LIFE

headland, millions of gallons of oil were oozing from the wreck of the tanker Boesn, and Leslie contemplated the ruin of his livelihood. The gales that drew the Boesn to its death on the rocks blew a hot mist of oil onto Leslie's grazing land, coated his sheep with a fine black film. "It's a complete disaster," he reflected as he herded his sheep into a pen and prepared to move them south to safety. "Our whole way of life is in the balance."

The wreck of the Boesn was potentially Britain's worst-ever environmental disaster—

and one of the largest oil spills anywhere. The ship was carrying 265 million gallons of crude from the port of Bleikoggen in Norway to refineries at St. Johnstone, Que., near Quebec City. And when it crashed onto Shetland's pastoral coast in the early morning, the Boesn took its place alongside the Amoco Cadiz and the Exxon Valdez as the world's great catalogue of ecological tragedies at sea. The rocky coastline along the south coast of Shetland, 150 miles northeast of the Scottish mainland, are major refuges for seabirds and marine wildlife. For local residents, 90 per cent of the potential destruction facing the island's fragile economy of fishing, farming and tourism. And initial reports that a major part of the island had experienced engine trouble in the St. Lawrence River earlier that month were new calls for higher standards of crew training for the tattered fleet plying the rough seas.

For much of last week, the Boesn's leaking seams seemed to be well-sealed as an oil slick from the broken ship wrapped its tentacles around more than 50 miles of the Shetland coastline. It poisons birds, fish, seals and otters, and threatens vital northern marine fauna that



provide hundreds of jobs. Gull-gulls, wearing life masks for protection against the fumes, picked up the oil-soaked bodies of hundreds of dead birds. The victims, strangled in orange bags, were a mix of northern bird life long-tailed ducks, great northern divers, shags and guillemots.

But for all the damage to environment once fixed for its party, it could have been much worse. Experts who rushed in to deal with the search concluded that, by week's end at least, a number of strong winds, the tide's unexpected ebb and a series of low-laying clouds saved most of the spill. On its first night aground against the rocks, the ship was punctured by waves of up to 110 m.p.h. But it did not break apart, and officials estimated that more than half of it remained as it lies. Strong winds pushed much of the oil onto a few tiny loops, limiting the damage. And the ship's cargo was light crude oil, which evaporates and disperses more quickly than heavy oil and sand does when it spills like that spilled by the Exxon Valdez off Alaska in 1989.

Most important for the wildlife, the accident occurred at least two months before major bird populations normally arrive in the islands for their spring breeding season. Had the spill happened in March or April, said Keith Pierclough, one of dozens of conservationists collecting dead and dying birds, the death toll would have run into thousands rather than hundreds. "We wouldn't be dealing with a potential disaster," he said, "we'd have a full-scale crisis on our hands."

That was little comfort to the 23,000 Shetlanders who awoke on Tuesday to find the tranquility of their tiny seafaring island shattered. For them, it was a momentous hour because they knew it was the children leaving on tankers with oil firms, John Leslie, the 35-year-old sheep farmer, one of 200 shareholders of a handful called Tork, a scatter of nine sheep pens on a bleak, treeless hillside rising above the sandy Bay of Skaillie. It is one of the remotest parts of Europe, midway between mainland Britain and Norway but the emergency suddenly placed Leslie and his neighbours at the epicentre of international attention.

Leslie's family has raised sheep and cattle around Tork's "forever," but water豪斯 both his business and his way of life were under threat. Oil droplets blown in by the gales that swept the Shetlands all winter, settled his land and made his 150 sheep sharply thin. The Leslie and sheep 40 km north to the island's capital, Lerwick, in need the contamination. And, like many people living near the site of the accident, he did not accept official assurances that the shiny spray posed no threat to human health. He sent his young children to stay with relatives 13 km away. "I just wanted to get them as far away from the stuff," he said. "But there's no guarantee of anything. The British have been here forever. You can't shift us away, no matter what."

Other local people feared their security and safety elsewhere at the captain and owners of

the 48,000-ton *Braer*, an 8-year-old American-owned tanker that is anchored in Liberia. The ship was cleared by Montreal-based Ultramar Canada Inc., its Greek captain, Antonios Gekas, charted a course through the 22-mile-wide strait between Shetland and Fair Isle to the south. At 9:20 a.m. on Jan. 5, *Gekas* alerted coast guards that his ship's single engine was dead, apparently because its fuel was contaminated by water, and the *Braer* began drifting helplessly towards the rocks. Almost four hours later, two rescue helicopters picked up the 34-member crew, a multinational mix of Greeks, Filipinos and Poles. And at 12:30 a.m., the *Braer* struck Garth's Ness, a rocky promontory jutting from Shetland's south coast. Minutes later, water was pouring down from the 200-foot cliffs above the wreck; the final 100 feet took the tankers to its watery grave.

A British government inquiry will try to find out why the accident occurred. But last week Shetland students were already charging that some of the crew should have stayed aboard longer in order to help a rescue tag that had been sent to the area to secure a towline to the沉没 ship and drag it away from the island. The tag skipper, David Thorfield, maintained that he could have saved the ship if someone had stayed in board to fire a few live from the tanks to his tag. For Willis Tait, a sheep farmer and member of the Shetland Islands council representing the community most affected by the spill, the accident passed the tankers like the *Braer*, manned by poorly paid multinational crews and supervised for conservation in such countries as Liberia, add to the risk of shipping oil through stormy seas. A Shetland captain, Tait reported, would likely have stuck longer with his ship, giving rescuers extra time to tow the tanker away from danger. Blood runs like the *Braer*'s, Tait concluded; if it were difficult to communicate as an emergency.

But there may have been other problems with the ship. Norwegian environmentalists revealed documents showing that the *Braer* had undergone extreme recent repairs as no safety equipment, pumps and engine. And there were worrisome reports surrounding the Celsius, an electrical twin of the *Braer*. Like its sister ship, the Celsius had engine trouble on the

run from the North Sea into the St. Lawrence River early in January. "All the arguments for trouble are there," said Michel Poulet, president of the International Maritime Pilots Association. He told Canadian Coast Guard officials that the Celsius' engines had overheated after it crossed the St. Lawrence, probably because of poor equipment and inadequate crew training. The superintendent's mechanics had advised ice to build up around the ship's cooling system,

whatever the cause of the *Braer*'s grounding is the result is that the Shetland 1,000-strong industry of fishing and farming are endangered by exploitation of a resource that has been part of the islands' economy only since the mid-1950s, when North Sea oil was developed, and will not set a few more decades. "Oil is finite, it'll go in a few years," said Tait. "We've got to depend on the indigenous industries—that's always been the way Shetland has survived."

A spokesman for the British government called to urge the British government to adopt measures similar to those that the United States took after the Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska. Assessments indicate that more than 100 tankers with single hulls, such as the *Braer*, have run aground during the past 20 years. Most U.S. senators say that the day would bring little relief in finding them 25-year-old oil-spill cleanup manager Richard Woodward guilty of third-degree murder. In Texas, that cross-qualified "commercial suicide," and carries the death penalty. Woodward was sentenced to die. There was only one small problem: the killings almost certainly did not happen as Krollman described them.

But at the rim of Lubbock learned during a series of grueling depositions over several months in 1992, Woodward, 66, only occasionally based his testimony on fact. Instead, he provided many of the pool reporters reports, which he provided to cause that 44-month Texas conviction over a period of six years, without even bothering to conduct interviews. Disarmingly, Woodward insisted on taking samples from different cadavers, in an especially macabre instance, retaining the head of a 14-year-old boy with the skeletal remains of an adult woman in a county morgue. Other corpses entrusted to his care lost organs such as their heart and brain to Woodward's reliance of providing human tissue for researchers.

Woodward's hand career finally came to an end last September, when he did not accept a total of seven criminal charges laid against him in three Texas counties. But he fled west, left a legacy of dead workers, medical chaos and historical infamy, and returned to Lubbock, where he has already purchased a new home and is awaiting trial for violating human tissue for researchers.

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Double sheet Woodward's congressional first amendment pulled last April. Lawyers defending 29-year-old Douglas Palmer, one of five men charged with beating an elderly Amadoro Diaz to death, challenged the source of human samples that Woodward claimed he had taken from the victim. Subsequent trials indicated that in fact the man had come from a much younger person. Texas State Judge John P. Paul took the unusual step of appointing a special prosecutor to investigate the coroner's practices. And Lubbock attorney Dennis Turner quickly began to uncover evidence that Woodward was no Quigley, the crusading coroner of television fame. "Not of 100 autopsies we sampled," Turner announced, "we have good reason to believe at least 30 were fakes."

Still, doubts remain about the cases in which Woodward's testimony led to convictions, and about his close relationship with Lubbock defense attorney Travis Ware. Ware, a pin-tight Republican advocate of strict law and order, sued Woodward's testimony was unconstitutional at six capital murder cases between 1988 and 1993. He considered a staunch defender of the embattled coroner even after investigations began to uncover the full scope of Woodward's malfeasance. Antagonism between Woodward's critics and Ware深植 in fall when Ware brought criminal indictments against two Lubbock policemen and an Atlanta, Ga., based defense lawyer who had been instrumental in bringing Woodward down.

Meanwhile, the Palmer case is still mired in the fallout from Woodward's disgrace. Palmar attorneys are mired only as his lawyers and the prosecution await the results of new tests of disputed human samples produced by Woodward.

RIBBONS OF CRUDE



SOME MAJOR SPILLS AND THEIR AFTERMATH

Gold Rita—January, 1981

Kuwaiti oil tank Ashanti leaked 2.5 million gallons of light crude oil.

Workers pumped much of the oil released from damaged Kuwaiti and Iraqi installations into storage, and initially occurring incidents, prevalent in the Gulf's winter waters, took care of most of the spill. U.S. scientists say that pollution levels have returned to pre-accident levels.

Kleen Vulture—March 24, 1989

Armenian-Soviet Araks 300,000-barrel crude oil tanker ran aground.

Spill spread over 17.5 billion square meters of the Caspian Sea, killing 200,000 seabirds. An oil slick measuring 100 miles long and 20 miles wide covered 200,000 acres. Oil slicks continued to form damage beneath piled and eroded life has been shown to return, while waves and currents have cleaned unbroken areas. There are still some deposits of oil under rocks.

The oil that does not evaporate or wash ashore eventually sinks. It can cover bottom-dwelling species, such as crabs, with a thick film and damage feeding and breeding areas. Oil is a biodegradable product and, over time, bacteria break it down into its component parts. Inside carbon, Hydrogen and oxygen. Cleaning crews treat spills with dispersants to encourage the bacteria and speed the breakdown process.

Anneau Cadet—May 13, 1979

English Channel

Off Plymouth coast of England crude

The spill contaminated beaches, polluted the fishery and killed the wildlife in the region off Preston's Ballyogey coast. The local fishing fleet and oil companies had to leave the area. While water levels had been raised to prevent flooding, while waves and currents have cleaned unbroken areas. There are still some deposits of oil under rocks.

according to Poulet, a St. Lawrence pilot since 1965, a common problem among vessels navigating the river is winter.

Poulet and he has often witnessed undeployed and poorly trained ships' crews working "hand-hauled and at running shifts" at subzero temperatures. "For years now at the international, national and local levels, we have denounced the deterioration of ship maintenance and of training of crew members," Poulet complained. "I believe there will be more accidents if shipowners continue to decline to upgrade their vessels."

ANDREW PHILLIPS in the Shetland Islands

THE UNITED STATES

Justice—Texas style

A Texas coroner mishandles vital evidence

The barely-brash-cut coroner defamed his testimony with German-sarcasm and authority-and-fidelity effrontery. The two men and one woman sit in a hall of 9-mm bullet-holes in a double-decker bus in east Lubbock, Tex., on Sept. 10, 1987. Dr. Ralph Woodward arrived, clad in a around 12:30 a.m. the morning. That testimony is a 1985 trial confirmed the prosecution's theory of a drug deal gone sour and the jury wanted little time in finding them 25-year-old oil-spill ranger Richard Woodward guilty of third-degree murder. In Texas, that cross-qualified "commercial suicide," and carries the death penalty. Woodward was sentenced to die. There was only one small problem: the killings almost certainly did not happen as Krollman described them.

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CHESS WOODS in Dallas

GLOBAL COPS

WITH ITS PEACEKEEPERS AROUND THE WORLD
UNDER ATTACK OR IGNORED, THE UNITED
NATIONS STRUGGLES TO POLICE THE GLOBE



Swedish peacekeepers under fire in Somalia: unable or unwilling to end the bloodshed in many regional wars

ton. Others say that it has become hostage to US foreign policy and harbors a blind insensitivity to the means to investigate Israel, waste and corrump.

Wherever the explosion, the pattern of abuse has become distressingly similar. In Cambodia last week, Khmer Rouge guerrillas detained five UN officials negotiating entry for forthcoming national elections and required them from guerrilla-held territory. Near Sarajevo, a Serb gunman killed Bosnian Deputy prime minister Biljana Plavšić last Friday as he sat in the back of a UN armored vehicle, and diplomats said the assassination might directly link aimed at restoring peace to the war-devastated borders of former Yugoslavia. Elsewhere, there was mounting evidence that the only UN-sanctioned operations that have a chance of succeeding are those backed by overwhelming force. In Somalia, US marines have begun setting mine-clearing and countering poaching patrols who interfere with the delivery of food to the starving nation. And at week's end, faced with yet another US ultimatum, President Saddam Hussein withdrew—at

April 1945 Seven months after its liberation from Nazi occupation, Paris celebrates an spontaneous freedom for the first time in five years. French and American troops, encircling Allied and Soviet tank columns rolled over the remnants of Hitler's armies and onward and on the approaches of Berlin. And on April 25, more than 7,000 representatives from 51 countries were gathering in San Francisco. After two months of inconclusive debate, they created the United Nations, pledged to banish war and to live in harmony. But nearly half a century later, wars still rage around the world, starvation and persecution have millions and global harmony remains a distant vision. The result is that the United Nations, beset by criticism, aware of its failings, stands at rock bottom and chronically short of money, bears the biggest-ever test of its legitimacy. "The place," says former Canadian UN ambassador Stephen Lewis, "has been drowning in a swamp of competing interests and rivalries."

The crisis in which the United Nations finds itself is partly a product of its repeated—and continuing—failure to resolve conflicts that have broken out or worsened since the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War in late 1989. In the last 15 years, the world organization has embarked on as many missions as it did in the first 40 years of its existence. But the record has been dismal; around the world, tens of thousands of UN peacekeepers, observers, negotiators, election supervisors, humanitarian workers, track monitors and refugee specialists are regularly shot at, kidnapped, beaten up or ignored. Some critics claim that the United Nations is either unable or unwilling to enforce compliance with Security Council resolutions.



British troops on UN patrol in Bosnia; another Security Council that mirrors a post-Second World War power structure that no longer exists

least temporarily—surface-to-air missiles from threatening positions in southern Iraq and agreed to cease violating a no-fly zone established to protect Shiite Moslems from Baghdad air attacks.

In spite of the UN's stated vulnerability, many diplomats and foreign affairs analysts argue that in a world dominated by the disintegration of the Soviet Union, only the United Nations is in a position to assume responsibility for international peace and security. To equip it for that role, most experts propose a series of steps:

A DESERT POWDER KEG



The U.S.-led allied forces initially chose to avoid hitting and destroy the missiles as far west as possible. They flew F-117 Stealth bombers to bases in Turkey and F-14 Tomcat and F/A-18 Hornets based on the carrier Kitty Hawk, one of 10 American ships in the region. The ships can also fire Terrier/Seasame missiles from offshore. French Mirage and British Tornado fighters based in the Gulf area could also take part.

• Member states should re-examine the whole concept of sovereignty in determine whether the breakdown of a country justifies armed intervention by the United Nations to protect the civilian population. The UN charter says that the organization can use "collective measures" only to suppress acts of aggression by one country against another. That authority has been used only twice in Korea in 1950 and against Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War.

• The United Nations should have faster access to troops and equipment from member states. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said that while creating a UN standing army is impractical, he would like to see forces of up-to division strength, roughly 15,000 troops, quickly and constantly available for peacekeeping or to enforce curfews.

• The United Nations should hurriedly pass a balanced budgetary that eliminates waste, a salary duplication and red tape. At the same time, delinquent nations somehow have to be persuaded to pay their dues. Of the UN's 181 member states, only 75—including Canada—had paid their 1993 assessments by last week. The Canadian contribution of more than \$3 billion is exceeded only by those of the United States, Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The United Nations' biggest debtors—the United States and Russia, which each owe \$850 million

each to a policeman Matthew Nung. "The situation has been grave for a number of years. Now it is more grave because we are being asked to do much more."

• The Security Council, the seat of power, is in urgent need of overhaul. Although 15 of its 15 members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, the real clout belongs to the five permanent members—the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China—which have been there since the beginning and mirror a world power structure that no longer exists. Some international affairs experts have suggested that Britain and France be replaced by a European Community representative with the remaining seat going to Japan. Others have proposed that the permanent membership simply be enlarged to include Japan, Germany, Australia and Indonesia. The latter's 184 million people make it the world's fourth most populous nation, behind China, India and the United States. While the Security Council looks more or less the same as it did in 1945, membership in the General Assembly has more than tripled, and now includes 133 nations whose combined population of 119 million is about the same in New York City's.

Of all the prospective reforms, the one most urgently needed, say UN analysts, revolves around the issue of national sovereignty and lawful intervention. Lewis, Canada's ambassador to the United Nations from 1984 to 1988, said that before the organization's role in the post-Cold War era can be defined, its members must engage in "a really serious analysis of what it means when sovereignty is broken down or can be intruded upon. We have had relatively little coherent debate on the new measure of sovereignty, on what happens when ethnic and related conflicts cause the disintegration of a nation state. Or the extent to which you can use the delivery of humanitarian assistance as a trigger for intervention in a state, which is what I think will happen in Somalia."

Canada, Lewis said, was well placed within the United Nations to force that debate. Because of Canada's unparalleled record as peacekeeping and her membership in the G-7 group of countries, the Commonwealth, the Organisation of American States and the community of French-speaking nations, known as la Francophonie, "everybody feels our group is very wise, perhaps wiser than we should take credit for, but the assumption is there." As a result, Lewis said, Canada should insist that other member states deal with questions raised in the issue of intervention. "Is it permissible when a country is starving? When a country is engaged in civil war? When a regional group goes to partition?"

If the world body ever broadened its mandate to include the use of force to settle civil wars and other forms of internal strife, it would need far more men and thought that it has ever had up to now. Lewis said he supported a standing force. But a member of the Canadian delegation, who requested anonymity, said in New York that neither Canada nor most other nations would contribute personnel to a permanent UN army "unless some sort of deal were there they would go and for how long."

The United Nations' secretary general was less cautious. In his speech in the 1992-1993 winter issue of the widely respected periodical

CYPRIOS: A POLITICAL FAILURE

It began in March 1964, with assurances from Ottawa that it would last "just three months." Under then-External Affairs Minister Paul Martin's leadership, Canada helped bring international support for a UN peace-keeping force on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus, where escalating hostilities between the country's Greek majority and Turkish minority threatened to erupt into all-out war. Now, nearly 28 years later, the 514 remaining Canadians are preparing to pull out, leaving less than 1,000 UN Blue Helmets to other countries to man a 180-km buffer zone that separates the Turkish-Cypriots north from the Greek-Cypriot south.

The peacekeeping operation has presented wide-scale challenges, but overall the UN involvement in Cyprus has been a political failure. Mediators have repeatedly been unable to get the two sides to agree on a formula to reunite the island. And last month, citing differences with the stalemate and fearing that Canadian peacekeepers could be better used elsewhere, External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announced that Canada will withdraw its soldiers by September. McDougall criticized the two Cypriot camps for using the presence of UN troops "to avoid making the compromises required to ensure peaceful coexistence."

In fact, the debt-ridden operation may no longer be viable. Unlike most

other peacekeeping forces, which are paid for by all UN members, the Cyprus mission is financed by voluntary contributions—with roughly 70 per cent of the expenses absorbed by the troop-contributing countries. Canada has spent \$866 million since 1964, and the total cost of the operation has exceeded \$3 billion. As Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said that unless all 16 members share the burden, it will become impossible to continue the mission.

The two sides are scheduled to meet again in March to discuss a UN plan to divide the island into Greek and Turkish-Cypriot provinces linked by a central government. But the last talks in November failed after the Turkish side rejected the proposal as "unrealistic" and "lacking a framework for peace." As the United Nations considers a more active role in conflict resolution, Cyprus is a reminder that, despite its best intentions, its efforts are still severely limited in their effectiveness.

BY CHRISTOPHER DODD

Foreign Affairs, Boutros-Ghali said that a permanent force would be "impractical and inappropriate." However, he wrote, it was reasonable to expect the United Nations to act when the parties to a conflict failed to respect it. To that end, he proposed the formation of so-called crisis-solving enforcement units, which could be deployed rapidly against a violator. "Any troops would be authorized to use force to ensure respect for the ceasefire," Boutros-Ghali added. "They would be trained, armed and equipped accordingly, a very rapid response would be essential." The proposal presented problems, the secretary general admitted, but a



Canadian peacekeepers in Cambodia testing UN credibility

missions from certain countries regardless of merit, I don't know how one deals with that."

U.S. Ambassador Edward J. Perkins has been more positive in his criticisms. In a statement to the General Assembly on Oct. 26, Perkins said that while the United Nations "never looked promising," "its programs and organizational structures must be reformed" in a sluggish economy, in so far, it was vital that the United Nations be accountable for the money it gets from members but "there doesn't seem to be adequate measures to avertigate instances of waste, fraud, abuse and corruption promptly, and to ensure that the perpetrators of these acts are dealt with appropriately." Not all the agency's shortcomings taken that seriously. A new \$13-million electronic security system being installed at the front gate leading to the United Nations' 63-story headquarters in New York has been highly touted. "It's a completely useless idea," said a senior UN diplomat. "We will have to put our in cards through the machine but they will be given to check back in as well."

Perkins' most controversial reform feature, facing the United Nations has to do with the process of power changing the makeup of the Security Council. For some time, Germany and Japan, whose combined memberships are more than 21 per cent of the United Nations' regular budget, have been demanding a stronger voice in how the institution is run. Rwanda and Nigeria, with a population of nearly 110 million, and other African states, most of which were under colonial rule or did not exist at the end of the Second World War, have also been pressing claims for greater recognition. "Nobody has the solution," and Thomas Hampon, Austria's deputy permanent representative, "Under the charter, changes need the consent of the five permanent members and the French and the British are not willing to open up [P]anama's box."

In the end, the British and the French may have to yield, the United Nations may be compelled, now and then, to police the world's greatest, and member states may have to pay huge amounts of money to achieve and preserve global peace. Canada's Lewis said that he regretted the view that the United Nations will not work because it will be forced to succeed. "There are going to be some God-awful conflicts," he said. "The former Soviet Union is going to break down even more, who knows where the Yugoslav and a going to lead and who knows what is yet to happen in Africa." He added: "If parts of the world completely fall apart, intervention will be forced on the United Nations and the agency will have no legitimacy on anything. But first we need new rules about how and when the United States shall be entitled to intervene and who will pay for it. If we don't do that, we just spend our lives racing after calamities." For the beleaguered United Nations, there is no need to pursue credibility—there is plenty ready to hand.

BAR CORLETT and JULIAN MACKENZIE in Washington and correspondent report



COMING BACK TO LIFE

FOREIGN TROOPS HAVE EASED SOMALIA'S SUFFERING, BUT A SHOW OF FORCE MAY SIGNAL THE END OF THE HONEYMOON

Four months ago, long after bandits had looted her family's herd of cattle, goats and camels, Habibah Elmi, below left, left the village of Golis with her husband and 10 children in search of food. They walked 20 km to Baidoa, to the heart of Somalia's worst famine, a city of 15,000 people to more than those times that number by desperate refugees from the countryside. Only 43-year-old Elmi and two of her boys, aged 14 and 21, survived the famine. She was one in the corner of a filthy room in the sprawling-dried shell of a once-grand building on the city's outskirts. Among the sewage and the stench of human feces in the gardens, these small strands of dirt mark the graves of her youngest children. A frail woman wrapped in agau, below right, and that she does not know where the others are buried. "God has condemned me to be a widow without a husband and children," said Elmi, her face torn with grief. "I am unable to forget their faces." Somalia is slowly coming to life again. But years of drought, famine and civil war have decimated the population and left a legacy of personal tragedy, fear and bitter clan feuds.

In the capital Mogadishu, forces are clashing for U.S. forces to choose the population—a monumental task in a country where perhaps hundreds of thousands of people carry arms. In a walled society, it is nearly impossible to even identify potential rebels and leaders under their beds. Many Lightfoot, above center-left, and several hundred others are now living in temporary open schools for children institutionalized by three months of bloodshed. And soldiers from 23 countries—including 1,362 Canadians—severing a 10-day operation to deliver food to Somalia, have begun securing relief shipments to rural areas long cut off by violence.

Still, more than 150,000 of the country's estimated population of 4.5 million people Elmi has been no scenario for decades remain badly malnourished, and another two million need constant feeding. "It's not over, not even nearly over," said Lt.-Col. Due Young, chief of staff at the United Somalis Congress. The Canadian supply-polked the loading Bay at Col. Carl Mathews, commander of the 345 Canadian and 55

I think it would revert to exactly the way it was before."

River, with 31,500 foreign troops stationed in Somalia, there is looting and tribal conflict throughout the countrywide. The situation in Mogadishu remains especially volatile. Last week, while 34 of Somalia's workers were under fire aspires in Adde Adde, the capital of neighbouring Ethiopia, where they agreed to a ceasefire and to convene a "national reconciliation" conference, clashes between the capital's two major factions fought street battles and tank patrols at American troops patrolling the city. The International Medical Corps (IMC), which is working in Mogadishu's Dugir hospital, received up to 10 patients with gunshot wounds each day. But as one sees to know how many victims died before reaching a hospital.

Catchers: As the death toll continues to climb, Somalia is clamping down U.S. forces to choose the population—a monumental task in a country where perhaps hundreds of thousands of people carry arms. In a walled society, it is nearly impossible to even identify potential rebels and leaders under their beds. Many Lightfoot, above center-left, and several hundred others are now living in temporary open schools for children institutionalized by three months of bloodshed. And soldiers from 23 countries—including 1,362 Canadians—severing a 10-day operation to deliver food to Somalia, have begun securing relief shipments to rural areas long cut off by violence.

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American troops stationed at Baidoa (back), pointed out that rival factions loyal to deposed president Siad Barre, in areas not pacified by coalition forces, are not being disarmed. "If we disarm these people, they will just be more vulnerable to attack," said Mathews.

Meanwhile, the Canadians are finding themselves drawn into a complex political landscape. Mathews said local elders in farm communities from local clans to deal with security, relief, politics and reconstruction issues. At last count, there were at least 15 clan or sub-clan descending representations, and the number is rising. As well, says Col. Serge Lébel, the commander of all Canadian Forces in Somalia, "the concept of neutrality is one that they [the Somalis] and they [are] maintained that we are not." When the troops raided those trucks from members of one clan, the western and Lakeshore Somalis from the southern side of town, they first made evidence of neutrality.

Officially, the mandate of the coalition forces is to establish a secure environment for bringing food supplies into Somalia. American military officials have asserted that their role does not include disarmament, and that they will not use weapons that pose a direct threat to their troops. But their own intelligence has sent the Americans to become more aggressive. On the morning of Jan. 6, after coming under fire from a continental army where forces loyal to one of Mogadishu's warlords, Gen. Mohamed Farah Aideed, had agreed to share their heavy weapons, forces attacked the compound as a nearly hour-long barrage. There were no reports of casualties among the Somalis, who may have withdrawn from the building before the assault.

Still, it seems almost certain that American forces will hand the Somalia

over-to-their pacifying troops before the country is unseated or any lasting political solution to the civil conflict is achieved. And that prospect worries many Somalis, who believe the United Nations has failed to act more firmly to bar the fauce. "The United Nations has failed before and if they try again, the Somalis won't accept them," argued Michel Clerc, a 20-year-old information officer working with the Doctors Without Borders (MSF) aid organization. "Here, the United Nations is the enemy."

Powers: The death of neutrality was evident on Jan. 3, when US Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali arrived in Mogadishu. A scheduled visit to the headquarters of the United Nations mission in Somalia (UNOSOM) had to be cancelled when hundreds of stone-throwing demonstrators surrounded the compound. Col. James Cox, a 16-year-old Toronto native and one of the three Canadian officers in the UN corps who now serve as UNOSOM's deputy commander, called the criticism "a bit unfair." Noting that Somali gunmen are now firing on American soldiers with increasing frequency, Cox added: "There is a period where the honeymoon is over. Any person who is here and does not produce at much of an improvement in the country as the people of Somalia expect will become unpopular. The tank force has been instrumental in exactly what it needed to do, but the overall problem of Somalia and its complications is still here."

In fact, some aid workers claim that by undermining the power exercised by the country's other tribal warlords, the foreign troops have created a vacuum—with an era of uncertainty. "We're very happy that the military are here," said Cynthia Osterman, a spokesman for CARE. "But this intervention has ruined everything topsy-turvy. Before,



we sort of know the ground rules. If there were problems, we knew who we could go to. Now, there's no real structure in place and everyone feels kind of afraid."

Those dangers were made tragically clear on Jan. 2, when a foreign aid worker was assassinated for the first time since the gunmen landed in Mogadishu a month ago. Sean Devoreaux, the 28-year-old officer in charge of UNICEF's office in the southern port city of Kismayo, was shot in the back of the head as he left the organization's compound. The motive for the killing remains unclear, although Devoreaux may have annoyed the young men in a local militia when he was widely quoted in the media denouncing local clinicians for massacring their opponents. There were also reports that Devoreaux had provoked the ire of his own guards by cutting their salaries.

The killing sent tremors through the foreign aid community. Gerry de Mee said that aid agencies have been reassessing their presence in Somalia since Devoreaux's death. "It's not because we're afraid," said Clegg. "We know we are saving lives. But if there is no improvement in the situation, if a patrol gets held up in traffic but there's something bad to do, he just has to get a gun to get lost, what have we achieved?" Added David and Walker Fonda Thoresen: "They got so used to the violence, you don't think a car can happen to us. This brings it close to home."

Food workers, who generally live in special compounds guarded by paid guards, are under a tight vet process of expatriates that operated virtually under the eye before coalition forces arrived in Somalia. Darcis is not the only one to feel the heat. Many expatriates express frustration at Somalis who claim the aid organizations overcharge for their services—some drivers charge up to \$350 a day—as well as with the Somali partners who now land food on their own people while foreigner get their share. "And many of them say that Somalia's demands seem to outstrip whatever the aid agencies can achieve," says Peterson. "Somerset's frustrating because it seems Somalia are always expecting more," concurred Cindy Peterson, a 26-year-old nurse from Peterborough, Ont., working with World Vision at Badba. "I don't think you can blame them though. I think with all they've been through, it's become every man for himself. I'm not sure what I would do either if I was in the same kind of desperate situation."

Currently, there are thousands of Somalis sailing on food convoys and hospitals, many of whom are working without pay. It is equally clear that the situation is improving. In Badba, where as many as 400 people were dying each day in September, the daily death toll has fallen to about 30

Most of the victims are people weakened by malnutrition who fall prey to disease in an overcrowded city with no government, no aid, no sewers and little sanitation. "Forget sun—malnutrition is the world's leading cause of immune deficiency," said Ric Price, a 38-year-old MSF doctor who has set up a field hospital for the acute malnutrition cases. "Measles is a killer here, malnutrition, dysentery and chest infections."

Last week, a World Vision feeding centre in Badba, Peterson began vaccinating children against measles. Most of them appeared to be thin, but not starved, as they lined up eagerly for their injections. "The kids have all either died or they are improving," said Peterson. "They go down really fast, and they come back fast too. But you still see teenagers and older people who are very skinny."

Mati Kesse Erest, an emaciated 18-year-old boy in eating them four feet, 6 inches tall, he weighs just 44 pounds. His mother died of malaria eight years ago. He used to eat on the floor at the feeding centre, chewing a cut of meat. His father was shot dead by盗匪 from a neighboring tribe during the civil war. Five of his nine brothers and sisters died of starvation before Erest left his family. "I am alone in Badba. I go as far as Africa is 15 km away, before being surrounded with measles. "I was too weak to walk any further," explained Erest. "I stayed alive by eating the skin of animals after passing them on a fire." He finally arrived in Badba last week. "I feel better now, as I have porridge and milk and very little necessary before," he said. "Now, I want to live here. I want to stay the Son and live, something better for the future. I never believe to school before."

Half a year ago, starving children hardly had time to expect to fulfil such dreams. But even schools are slowly becoming a reality in Somalia. Last week, an international crew bathed Mogadishu, water cascaded down the steps of an unheated building that serves as both kitchen and school, nearly drowning out the voices of children chanting the Koran and their arias. It is one of 30 schools opened miraculously by a Somali woman's organization called the Wadih Committee, with assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross. It serves students

Canadian troops guard food convoy outside Belet Shabele. Somali child greets Canadian commander (opposite). Peterson vaccinating child at Badba (below). Click for details



the Makar Dera, an eight-year-old orphan from Badba, whose parents were shot to death nine months ago, and 14-year-old Maran John Awey, who lives across the road in a refugee camp of 1500 tents. "He sold all our jewelry to buy books, blackboards, chalk," said Asila Dure, the Kordhe Committee's 41-year-old chairman. "We made a big investment. Otherwise, the children would have no place to go."

The mass and the delivery of food into the countrywide have also made a difference, drawing some of the urban refugees back to their lands. A food convoy, escorted by U.S. marines last week from Badba to the village of Abasore, drove past green fields of sorghum—the first crop in years. In Abasore, aid workers and off-road SUVs now bring more than 500 tonnes of wheat. "Occasional arguments would erupt over who could claim the portion allotted to absent families. And, as the dry wire on, the growing and pushing crowd grew increasingly restless."

There were about 30 people left by late afternoon when the last of the food had been distributed. But someone entered one severely malnourished person—barely the weakest person in Abasore that day—and gave him a bit of sorghum. The boy sat down on the sack while aid workers and marines prepared to leave. Suddenly, in the radar, a teenager pulled the leg of wheat out from under the starving boy and ate off the husk. It was just one more absurdity bequeathed onto the desperate tragedy that Somalia has endured—another sign of just how bad it will be for the country to ever overcome its legacy of violence, famine and war.

MARY SEMETSKY in Mogadishu



A PROFESSOR WALKING THE FRONT LINES

BOUTROS-GHALI'S TROUBLED UN REIGN



Boutros-Ghali in Sarajevo's abrasive style

Beside Boutros-Ghali sat his priorities as the first African secretary general of the 47-year-old United Nations in July when he accused members of its Security Council of paying too much attention to "the war of the rich" in Yugoslavia. At the same time, he and they were growing the starvation of millions of Somalis at the Horn of Africa. Then, after UN forces moved into Somalia to protect food deliveries throughout the country, Boutros-Ghali himself became a target for antagonism with the world body. He besieged Sarajevo on New Year's Eve, because Somalis ridiculed him because they are now getting less international support than the United Nations has finally devoted to the Africans. And last week, stone-throwing protesters opposing UN intervention in Somalia disrupted his visit to the capital, Mogadishu. The protesters, followers of warlord Gen. Mohamed Farrah Aidid, stormed the compound there and trapped officials and reporters inside for several hours. Declared Boutros-Ghali after a conference later at Adiba Abubakar's residence, designed to end the fighting in Somalia: "The reaction against the United Nations has been terrible. I am afraid that at least the United Nations may be acting."

The 59-year-old Egyptian law-educated himself as "born" to be UN secretary general. Certainly, his unusual background and diverse experiences prepared him well for the demanding post he assumed a year ago. In 1969, he earned a doctorate in international law from the Sorbonne in Paris, and he later attended New York's Columbia University as a Fulbright Scholar. After the 1967 Middle East war, President Gamal Abd al-Nasser chose the dimin-

utive fellow at the Washington-based Brookings Institution. "He is a walking United Nations in his own personal experience."

As a government minister, Boutros-Ghali often displayed a flair for international diplomacy. In 1977, he accompanied Sadat on his historic visit to Jerusalem, after playing an important role in negotiating the Camp David accords that led to the landmark 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. (As a result, Israel did not oppose his candidacy for the 1985 top job.) Through Algiers lobbying efforts, he helped to convince South Africa's white minority government to release political prisoner Nelson Mandela in 1989. And after Iraq invaded Kuwait later that year, Boutros-Ghali helped to rally an opposition to the U.N. resolution that drove the Iraqi invaders from the tiny oil-rich emirate. At the same time, his diplomatic skills have been instrumental in fostering negotiations among the nine countries that share the life-sustaining waters of the Nile River system. Water shortages in Africa and the Middle East, he was warned, could pose as great a threat to the region's stability as any political dispute.

Blueprint. Since succeeding Peruvian Javier Pérez de Cuellar for the five-year term as secretary general, Boutros-Ghali has concentrated on ensuring that the United Nations plays a prominent role in the post-Cold War new world order. To that end, the United Nations has proposed a blueprint in June for redefining its peacekeeping role—what Canadian Maj.-Gen. Lewis Mackenzie, former commander of UN forces in Sarajevo, has called a "growth industry" in the 1990s. If a proposal that goes beyond traditional peacekeeping, Boutros-Ghali calls for the creation of "peace enforcement units"—military deployment forces empowered by the United Nations, without the express consent of belligerents, to take coercive action against ceasefire violators.

To ensure a quick response to crises around the world, he wants governments to keep equipment and specially trained troops on permanent standby. The UN leader calls the initial international response to his proposal "disap- pearing," but he has vowed to pursue the initiative. Write Boutros-Ghali in a recent issue of the prestigious American journal *Foreign Affairs*: "It would be morally unacceptable for the international community to let the next step in the development of the United Nations capability to take effective action on the ground to maintain international peace and security."

Boutros-Ghali's activism, combined with his somewhat abrasive style, has led to clashes with some Security Council members, notably the United States. In one glaring instance, the Americans coldly rebuffed his call for U.S. forces in Somalia to "choose the warring factions." But Boutros-Ghali offers no justification for his approach. He said that he failed to serve just one term, and has made no such public pronouncements since.

ANDREW ELMER with correspondents' agents

PEOPLE

Back to the old routine

At a midweek game, Wayne Gretzky's 3,000th goal last week was a fairly uneventful one on the ice. The Great One assisted or two goals, but his Los Angeles Kings lost 6-3 to the Tampa Bay Lightning. But both the all-time NHL scoring leader and the near-elliptical crowd of 18,000 fans at the Great Western Forum, who



Gretzky: "It doesn't matter what I do"

gave Gretzky two standing ovations in a losing cause, were clearly certain that he was playing it all. It was Gretzky's first game since last April 28, when a herniated disc in his spine indicated his last full week's contest. Gretzky said that he had been nervous about his return last, as characteristic of him, he focused on his health rather than his own. Declared Gretzky: "It doesn't matter what I do. If you don't win, it's not fun."

Back to
the children

In 1991, Raffi Cavoukian, known simply as Raffi to audiences of fans, gave up childhood dreams to become a self-described "woe-troubadour." Now, while still an environmental activist, the Vancouver singer is changing his



Oswada breaking with tradition

A royal odd couple

He is from the Cypriot town of Limassol and an expert in medieval water transportation. She is Masako Owada, 25, a career diplomat and a graduate of Harvard and Oxford. Last week, the Japanese imperial couple reported that the couple wed last year. The official announcement was expected on Jan. 16, confirming a wedding that will make Owada only the third female concubine—and the first career woman—to marry into the 1,300-year-old Imperial Family.

A CLASSICAL MILESTONE

Last week, the New York Philharmonic and renowned violinist Yu-Yu Ma performed Oskar Marinewitz's 1968 Memorial to Martin Luther King—the first time that the world-famous orchestra has performed a work by a Canadian composer. Marinewitz told her "was incredibly moved" by the interpretation by Ma, who appears with the Toronto Symphony this week. Added Marinewitz: "Anybody who told me that the happiest day of my life would come to see when I was over 75, I would have said they were crazy."

Musical spats

In the low notes for her new album, "Believe," pop singer Mae Moore writes that it arose from "the pain of loss." Moore, a native of Brandon, Man., and that the painless roles in her stormy relationship with the siren-voiced Australian producer, Steve Hackett. "The making of Beloved wasn't easy," she explained. "We had a number of spats." Although Moore says that she is pleased with *Beloved*, she doubts she'll make another album with Hackett. "I wanted to branch out musically," she added, "but that's a lot of other people. I'd like to work with the future."



Moore: "I wanted to branch out"



Summit in Rio last June, he was impressed by the speeches that children gave. "The power of words coming from a child really hit me," said Bill, who says that he will integrate his environmental concerns into his cross-Canda tour this fall. He added: "I decided to get back to what children are saying—because it's their future."

DOWN-HOME BLUES



When Peggy Brown of Fort McMurray, Alta., goes homeick for her native Newfoundland, Culver says for salt cod and port-a-potatoe pie at the Mayne across town. Davis, 52, in one of about 7,000 Newfoundlanders who immigrated to the northland, Alberta, came first at 38 years because of available sturgeon pike at the early 1880s. At that time, Superior Inc. of Toronto and Syncrude Canada Ltd. of Fort McMurray were developing massive new oil-sands projects in the area. "Newfoundlanders are always easy to recruit," said Catherine Gooley, a native Newfoundlander herself and executive director of the Fort McMurray Regional Venture Initiative Council. And now, even though Superior and Syncrude are reducing their workforce in the area to make them more efficient in the slack economy, separate Newfoundlanders are reluctant to return home. Said Gooley: "The fishery is gone and the Hibernia

A \$5.2-BILLION OIL MEGAPROJECT STRUGGLES TO STAY AFLOAT, SEARCHING FOR A NEW PARTNER

oil project is so uncertain that everyone's pretty skeptical about returning." Last week, that skepticism, particularly about the future of the controversial \$15.5-billion Hibernia offshore oil project, reached a new high.

Because Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. withdrew as a 25-per-cent investor in the Hibernia consortium last February, the three other Cul-

ture-based partners—Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., Petro-Canada and Chevron Canada Resources Ltd.—began an intense international search for a replacement. But last week, the strongest contender, Texaco Inc. of White Plains, N.Y., finally declined to take its chances in participating in the project. Although Murphy Oil Corp. of Little Rock, Ark., emerged as a possible partner in part of Gulf's stake, its offer was especially disappointing because Ottawa had offered the company grants and loan guarantees worth \$400 million if it joined in. "The message is that you can't even pay someone to take a stake in Hibernia," said Pauline Karkiashian, an industry analyst with MutualWealth Inc., of Calgary. That message is especially ominous because Gulf's final financial commitment to the project expires by mid-month and the remaining partners must decide by then if and how they can proceed, after spending \$1 billion on preliminary development contracts to date.

Hibernia has suffered crises and setbacks

Hibernia construction at Trinity Bay: \$1 billion spent on contracts to date

throughout its 13-year history, and with production of even scheduled to begin in 1995, some industry analysts say that the most recent round of problems may represent the final blow to the megaproject. Indeed, the ten of the energy megaprojects, including the major ones around the world are suffering to be lean, flexible and drift-free, megaprojects have clearly become unaffordable and almost impossible to finance. The multi-billion-dollar developments are labor- and capital-intensive, with long-term liabilities that have to reduce wide swings in commodity prices, interest rates and exchange rates. Said Eric Nowell, president and chief executive officer of the \$4-billion Syncrude oil-sands project: "The term megaproject used to have a lot of glamour and sex appeal and everyone wanted one. Now, there has been a shift in mindset and it has nothing left to do."

The unpopularity of large-scale initiatives has increased, especially in the energy sector, because of the problems of large, integrated oil companies that are involved in painful corporate restructuring. By contrast, small, highly specialized oil producers are being described as fit, efficient and are thriving. Said Michael J. Karkiashian, "There's very little appetite for the big projects. Now, the name of the game is to be specialized and flexible." He added that where major initiatives emerge in the energy industry, companies are taking a "modular approach," developing them in segments and using cash flow from operations to expand them gradually. Karkiashian pointed to the 183,000-acre Cold Lake, Alta., heavy-oil project that Imperial Oil Ltd. is developing in 10 separate phases at a pace dictated by prevailing economics.

But out of oil resources lead themselves to the Cold Lake model of development. According to Anthony Reznick, vice-president of the Canadian Energy Research Institute in Calgary, projects like Hibernia require "large-scale, front-end development spending" in just a few years to lay out the infrastructure on which to lay foundations wells in the mid-term for processing and distribution. "Moving the oil on land is easier than manufacturing that conventional oil and gas production," said Reznick. "You can't stop and start with a project like Hibernia."

Because of the high degree of risk involved in such costly, long-term projects, Ottawa has traditionally offered tax guarantees, tax incentives and favorable royalty structures to encourage the participation of private companies. That rule, however, has fallen out of favor as governments preach the dangers of growing deficits and the reliance of privatization. To date, the federal government has only extended \$2 billion in grants and loan guarantees to the Hibernia group and ministers are considering an empty investment if a fourth investor cannot be found by the time Gulf's final financial contributions expire. Said Tim Dog, a Calgary energy consultant and a vocal opponent of the Hibernia project, "Ottawa is embarking in a make-work project designed to win support with taxpayers' money. No wonder they can't find a new partner. What remains mysterious is company's reason that expands to Ottawa's political agenda."

The federal government has never denied that the Hibernia project is as much about regional economic development as it is about oil, especially on Newfoundland's traditional economic mainstay, fishing. Indeed, correctly the project has an unemployment rate of about 20 per cent, one of the highest in Canada. Although Texaco's withdrawal from the project last week coincided with William McKinley's replacement of Jake Epp as federal energy minister, it is John Crosbie, minister of fisheries and oceans—and a Newfoundland—who has the charge to save Hibernia in Ottawa. Indeed, Crosbie is urging the federal government to take an equity stake in the project to resurrect it. In a letter sent to several Canadian newspapers in late December,

Business Notes

THE PHONE RACE IS ON

Competition in the long-distance telephone market exploded when giant Bell Canada bought American Telephone & Telegraph Co. last year—cost static in Toronto-based United Communications Inc., the largest equity stake allowed by law. The deal involves a swap in exchange for a portion of the equity now owned by AT&T's two partners, Canada Pacific Ltd. and Rogers Communications Inc.; AT&T will provide 1100 miles in equipment and technology. After Canadian regulators opened the long-distance market to competition last June, Canada's nine major telephone companies signed a memorandum with AT&T to establish 300 communications sites in September.

RUINS THINNED

Calgary-based Canadian Airlines International Ltd. will lay off 84 of its 2,790 flight attendants this winter unless it cuts domestic flight operations by 35 per cent. As well, the Canadian Airline Pilots Association voted 97 per cent in favor of a 14-per-cent pay cut, intended to raise more than \$67 million for the financially troubled airline.

THOMS IN GLASS HOUSES

Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. announced that it will close its glass plant in Niagara Falls, Ont., early in 1994 because it has excess manufacturing capacity for windshields. However, a Ford spokesman said that the 291 employees, including 97 on indefinite layoff, will be offered jobs at other Ford facilities in Ontario. The spokesman also said that it will triple the use of an aluminum-coating plant under construction in Windsor, Ont.

A NEW NEWS BOSS

Montreal-based publisher Mortimer Zuckerman bought the New York City-based Daily News for \$44 million and immediately cut 170 editorial and general staff, or 10 per cent. The tabloid was forced into bankruptcy protection in December 1991, a month after its then-owner, British media magnate Robert Maxwell, died in mysterious circumstances.

A RETAIL REVERSAL

Woodstock's department store chain, which filed for bankruptcy protection under the Companies Creditors Arrangement Act in December, lost all 1,200 of its 6,000 management and full- and part-time employees as part of its restructuring plan. The Vancouver-based company, which operates 26 department stores and 30 Woolworth outlets in British Columbia and Alberta, over creates \$85 million

ber, Creston defended Alberta as the key to "the hopes and aspirations of Newfoundlanders for a more highly developed economy with skilled jobs available, for more opportunities at home, for a better standard of living, for a more prosperous future, for an alternative to the devastated fishery."

Carey, at current world oil price levels, believes it is more about regional development than about the resource exploitation or crude-oil production. In 1990, crude-oil prices averaged \$13 a barrel and critics say that because Alberta's production costs will be more than \$35 a barrel, it cannot compete in world markets. Even Bischoff, who says he champions Alberta and the federal government's role at "protecting a sustainable oil industry in an oil-dependent area," concedes that oil prices are more likely to decline than to increase during the decade. Based on the current oil supply at the Government of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the development of new oil and gas reserves in Asia, Latin America and Russia, Bischoff added that there is "downside rather than upside risk for oil prices." As well, demand has steadily decreased because of the global recession and the widespread adoption of more energy-efficient industrial technologies.

Government bureaucrats are swift to counter those who claim that Ottawa's participation in projects like Hibernia and the \$1.6-billion Leduc-1000, Alta., heavy-oil upgrader, which received federal approval at the same time, contradicts its free-market economic philosophy. Both energy policy documents, the department of energy, mining and resources in Ottawa, who spoke on condition of anonymity, "We have a market-oriented economic policy but it is not laissez-faire. We advocate market deregulation and competition but we agree and there was no role for government." To a ideal that economic policy and public policy must intersect and "sound decisions are driven by regional economic considerations—so pure market forces," Bischoff added that Ottawa's role has historically included spending on natural infrastructure, and much of the cost of Hibernia involves new transport installations for offshore oil resources.

While the fundamental reasons behind massive projects like Hibernia or Leduc-1000 may finally be sound, Kirkpatrick argues that when federal or provincial governments become involved, the projects become distorted by political agendas. "The development gets to a certain point and then there is a crossover phenomena, where things move from economic to political dynamics," he said. "Once something is in the political arena, it takes on a life of its own." Snider's Nevell noted that the scope for political influence increased

CANADA'S ENERGY MEGAPROJECTS



Source: Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers

markedly when Ottawa reformed the tax system in 1987. At that time, it introduced the concept of financially evaluating megaprojects as an individual basis, rather than using a neutral framework of rules and allowing them to determine the project's fit. Declared Nevell, "It shouldn't be a question of politicians picking winners and losers according to their criteria. The same parameters should set every project on its own merits."

The legitimacy of government's role in ener-

McNaught (left), Egg & Orton, energy minister present and past



gy megaprojects is also under much closer scrutiny as the role of oil as a strategic national resource has faded. As Canadians have become increasingly familiar with global trade and open markets, security of energy supplies is no longer the concern, especially since it was at the heart of the OPEC oil crisis during the 1970s. Since then, the relatively tame performance of crude-oil prices through the Persian Gulf War in 1990 and the continued large oil storage facilities in the United States have helped to dispel international anxiety about oil supplies. Domestically, Ottawa has contributed to this shift in mentality by removing longstanding restrictions on foreign ownership and investment in Canada's oil and gas sector in early 1992.

Although opponents of government involvement in energy megaprojects frequently argue that the shortage of private-sector partners for Hibernia and Leduc-1000 confirm that they are not fundamentally economic, there are other factors involved, according to industry experts. Corporate capital is at an extremely short supply, but the number of new exploration and development opportunities has recently soared. Now, Canada and several other countries have begun providing their energy resources and are actively seeking investment and expertise from foreign companies for the first time. In Russia alone, between 80 and 90 billion barrels of oil reserves have recently been opened to international companies, said Argentina and Venezuela are vying for the available oil. Sand Jansen, a venture capitalist with Five Marathons Securities Ltd. in Toronto, "Bay Street is now mining country for Canadian companies that are focusing on countries like Argentia and Chile. That means the government of Canada has to finance these that want to stay home."

While the debate over the fate of Hibernia continues to rage and its proponents race to save it, the residents of Newfoundland are already bracing for another disappointment. Seal Christopher Pagan, president of the Newfoundland Ocean Industries Association, "We've never been a 'have' province and we've always tried to make the best of things, but the cumulative effect of that sustained uncertainty is maddening." She added, "We have just started to feel confident that things might work out and Transas was there. There aren't enough checks to deserve our frustration." And for the increasingly frustrated Alberta partners and their government supporters, the \$300-million cost of establishing the megaproject may be starting to look like a good investment.

DEBORAH MCNAUL

Energy efficiency has become important to Canadians. It can help make our industries and services more competitive at home and abroad, and it can build the

attitudes and behaviors that will protect our environment. Working with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, a growing number of Canadian businesses, organizations, cities and towns are participating in a unique Energy Innovator Ventures program. They are . . .



THE ENERGY INNOVATORS

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE
JANUARY 18, 1993 ISSUE OF MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE

In the challenge to save energy and prevent pollution, lock forces with your allies.

Here's a list of organizations with products and services that can help your business save energy. By locking forces with these allies, you can save energy, improve your bottom line, prevent pollution and improve Canada's prosperity. Contact them soon to map out your strategy.

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Ontario Hydro
GE Canada

GE Energy Management Canada
Sylvan Canada Ltd.
Johnson Controls

Osmar Canada Ltd.
Honeywell
Philips Lighting Canada



RadioShack

SHOPPERS DRUG MART

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ALBERTA POWER LIMITED

We salute those Energy Innovators who are already winning on the front lines.

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada salutes Energy Innovators — trend-setting companies that are adopting energy efficient measures as a profitable means of strategically reducing their energy costs and preventing pollution.

IT'S 7:15 ON MONDAY morning. Bryan Beaton, director of physical plant at Ottawa's Carleton University, stands in front of some 50 students and faculty gathered at the university greenhouse. Suddenly a thundering bass fills the air and Beaton begins to move rhythmically from one room to the next. His class follows as they begin an energetic 45-minute aerobic session under his guidance. You would never know the 30-year-old Beaton is in his office on the fifth floor of the university's administration building presiding over a multimillion-dollar physical plant operation that in seven years has drawn international attention for its innovative approach to energy management.

For a man who spends energy with enthusiasm, Beaton is unusually skilled at trimming the university's energy budget to the bone. "If you consider even conservative increases for the cost of electricity, natural gas and water over the next 10 years, our \$5.5 million annual utility costs will double to \$11 million if we do nothing," he says.

So Carleton has done something. Take, for instance, the greenhouse project. Faced with the need to replace a large, aging air conditioner in one building, Beaton and his staff discovered that it was possible to use an innovative, energy efficient approach instead: water in an aquifer below the Carleton campus could be

used to heat and cool all of their buildings year-round.

Groundwater heating and cooling has the advantage not only of saving money and energy, but also of being environmentally friendly: heating and cooling will use less fossil fuel resources, resulting in significant reductions in harmful emissions that contribute to greenhouse gases.

The first phase of Carleton's groundwater project services nine of the university's 26 buildings. The \$3 million project, which was made possible by a contribution from the federal energy department's Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET), has cut the university's annual energy bill by \$400,000. And that is only one of the many energy programs Carleton has undertaken.

Last year Beaton's department replaced all of the 29,000 traditional T1 fluorescent light fixtures at Carleton with the more energy-efficient T8 fluorescent lights. The \$1.6 million investment resulted in an annual saving of \$360,000 in electricity costs.

Like many institutions and businesses, Carleton did not have the up-front money to finance these energy-efficiency projects. So the university went to the bank and borrowed \$1.6 million. After an Ontario Hydro rebate of \$750,000 under the utility's Energy Efficient Lighting program, Carleton was left with annually

SEARS CANADA INC.

Sears Canada tackles energy management with the firm belief that projects should and can pay for themselves within two years.

"Some people think that when you undertake these projects, the payback will take forever," says Kyle Winter, manager of technical services for Sears' maintenance and energy management programs. "But even if you had a 10-year payback, it's a very wise thing to do because you're saving money on energy otherwise."

In the late 1990s, Sears set up a separate department to monitor energy use and to help the various facilities better manage their energy. The company's facilities are varied, consisting of retail stores, distribution centres, catalogue selling sites and administrative centres.

Since the inception of the department, Sears has installed, either at the time of new store construction or at the time of facility retrofit, more than 30 compartmentalized energy management systems.

To illustrate the point that all

systems need not be costly, Sears also installed programmable thermostats in selected catalogue sales offices in the Maritimes at a cost of \$150 each. "In almost every case, we found an energy reduction of anywhere from 10 per cent to 18 per cent," says Winter.

Sears is now working very closely with B.C. Hydro and Ontario Hydro to connect four stores in British Columbia and four in Ontario to the new energy efficient T8 lighting with electronic ballasts.

"For us, it was an excellent economic decision to borrow money for energy-savings projects and then pay for those projects out of the savings."



bank payments of \$18,800. The monthly saving in electrical energy of \$22,800 not only covered the loan payments, but also gave the university a net monthly profit of \$4,000.

"For us, it was an excellent economic decision to borrow money for energy savings projects and then pay for those projects out of the savings," says Beaurier.

But a lot of people aren't doing it. They are afraid of going into debt even though the investment has significant short-term and long-term advantages."

The federal government, through the Department of Energy, Mines and

Resources (EMR), points to桂冠能源 as an example of what Canadian companies and institutions can achieve. Through its Energy Innovative Ventures initiative, EMR Canada is encouraging Canadian corporations, cities and towns to adopt energy efficiency as a means of cutting costs and preventing pollution.

Energy efficiency has its rewards. In a fiercely competitive global marketplace, Canadian companies can best compete by decreasing production and operating costs. And one of the best ways to achieve that goal is to reduce the energy cost component of producing goods and the cost of operating their facilities.

A significant reduction in the product unit cost is one of the four objectives 3M Canada has adopted as part of the 3P+ program, the corporation's

THE BODY SHOP

When The Body Shop bought its wing building for its Canadian corporate headquarters and production facility, energy efficiency was an important objective in the renovation.

The Body Shop will be carrying out some of the usual energy conservation measures in renovating the building, replacing the interior with energy efficient fluorescent lighting and, wherever possible, using natural light. But it has also come up with leading edge technologies that

one might not have expected.

As a result, when The Body Shop's new, 61,800 square-foot headquarters is unveiled, it will feature a 16 kW cogeneration unit that will use natural gas to simultaneously produce heat and some of the building's electricity and hot water heating. All motors and its equipment to produce Body Shop products will be energy conserving and energy efficient. The heart of the building's heating and cooling system will be a ground source heat pump that will use underground water to heat and cool the building.

THE ENERGY INSTITUTE

international strategy to remain competitive, 3M Canada produces a wide range of products for business, industry, government and the consumer, including Scotch-brand tapes and adhesives.

"To stay competitive in the world marketplace, we have to reduce our cost of manufacturing," says Peter Tebet, 3M's manager of facilities engineering. "To do that, we have reduction targets for unit cost, waste, cycle time and energy consumption. We plan a 2% per year reduction in energy consumption per unit by 1995."

For PPG Canada, a global producer of glass, chemicals, coatings and fiberglass, energy efficiency has reaped many rewards, including the Canadian Electrical Association's national and Quebec regional Energy Efficient Industrial Awards.

As part of a \$40 million reconstruction of its chemical plant in Beauharnois, Quebec, PPG Canada



The Body Shop will incorporate economically sound environmental and energy efficient practices in its new building.

switched to recently developed permeable membrane cell electrolyte technology in the production of chlorine

and might see her expand.

In a result, when The Body Shop's new, 61,800 square-foot headquarters is unveiled, it will feature a 16 kW cogeneration unit that will use natural gas to simultaneously produce heat and some of the building's electricity and hot water heating. All motors and its equipment to produce Body Shop products will be energy conserving and energy efficient. The heart of the building's heating and cooling system will be a ground source heat pump that will use underground water to heat and cool the building.

The ground source heat pump will cost them \$18,800 more than a traditional heating and cooling system. A \$60,000 utility subsidy brought the cost down to \$93,000. With anticipated energy savings of up to \$30,000 a year, the payback period will be about three years. The payback period for the new lighting is expected to be 18 months.

The Body Shop stores across the country are also about to adopt the ethic. In 1993, each will appoint a "shop environmental manager" who will, among other things, review lighting systems and energy use.



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and economic tools.

"By using membrane technology, PPG hoped to achieve three principal objectives: greater productivity, a greater energy efficiency, and greater protection for the environment," says Michael Wolanski, director of special projects.

The new technology, installed with the cooperation of Hydro Quebec, has reduced the total process electrical consumption by one-third and reduced the plant's operating costs by 18 per cent. At the same time, production levels have increased from 64,000 tons per year, translating into a 75 per cent increase in productivity and a 5 per cent improvement in product quality.

CANADA AS A COUNTRY also has a great deal to gain through energy efficiency, says former federal Energy Minister Jim Egg. Not only do we have the luxury of being energy self-sufficient, he says, but we are also a major exporter of energy.

"To be competitive, we must also give a value-added component to that export, and that's energy efficiency technology," he says. "As we have become energy exporters, we have also become energy technology exporters. And to be in the workplace, you have to be energy efficient."

BRAMALEA LTD

Bramalea Ltd., one of Canada's largest real estate developers, has embraced energy conservation since it got involved in commercial properties in the late 1970s.

"We make our living by renting commercial space," says Keith Deszne, vice-president and general manager of the downtown commercial properties group. "The more office space we can make per product, the greater our sales and the greater our profit. So if I have an energy efficient building and can tell a prospective tenant that it is going to cost less to be in my

building than in a competitor's building, that tenant is more likely to rent from me."

Since 1986, Bramalea has modified the fluorescent lighting in most of its commercial properties. The resulting decreased energy consumption by 30 per cent and typically paid for themselves in energy savings over 10 years.

Bramalea has also taken a serious look at heating and ventilation systems in many of its buildings. In one Toronto building, for instance, the 1970s era condensers were judged inadequate to handle the 1980s load of

The result is that the federal government sees energy management as a major investment in Canada's future as an exporter, as a world leader in energy conservation technology. It's a message that is not lost on companies such as General Electric Canada.

"We believe that Canada is currently the most aggressive market in the world for energy efficiency," says Nitin Bhargava, GE Canada's business development manager.

"We have taken that message back to our 12 businesses within GE, many of which are energy related, and they are

beginning to realize that they should enhance their activities in Canada. Our Canadian operations could become a global centre of excellence in energy efficiency," he says.

Last year, GE Canada announced a \$144 million investment to bring Oakville, Ontario, a world mandate to manufacture energy-efficient lighting products. And GE hopes to follow that announcement with further Canadian research and development and production other areas such as energy efficient motors.



Former federal Energy Minister Jim Egg and Nitin Bhargava of Philips Lighting Canada open their energy efficiency centre. Both Canadian companies exports are humanist



As we have become energy exporters, we have also become energy technology exporters. And to be in the marketplace, you have to be energy efficient.

heat-producing electronic technology found in modern offices.

"The initial engineering conclusion was to increase the size of the air conditioning plant," says Deszne. "But that would have meant using even more energy. So instead of raising the badge, we decided to lower the water."

Bramalea switched the lighting and put heat-reflecting film on the windows, reducing the cooling requirements by 30 per cent.

"Now the cooling system can keep up," says Deszne. "It's a comfortable, healthy building that uses a lot less energy than before."



"We are also finding that Canada is an excellent place to launch new ventures involving energy-efficient services such as the GE Energy Management business that could ultimately serve global market needs," Bhagat says. GE Energy Management will provide full service, including financing, to specific Canadian markets in 1991.

Energy efficiency traps for Canada
a second very important reward: a cleaner environment. Traditional energy sources such as coal and oil are nonrenewable. And their use in energy production results in the release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and sulfur compounds.

Bell Canada, in a review of its energy management programs, calculated that an energy management program in one of its large office buildings could conserve about 13 million kWh of electricity per year, which requires more than 500 metric tons of coal to produce. Not burning that coal keeps 2.7 metric tons of sulfur dioxide, 11 metric tons of sulphur dioxide, and 1,569 metric tons of carbon dioxide out of the air.

Since 1988, the federal government has been looking seriously at ways to encourage energy efficiency and the use of alternative energy in all areas of the Canadian economy. To demonstrate its commitment to energy efficiency, the government will put its own house in order through a review of its energy management programs.

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA.
General Motors, with plants in Ontario and Quebec and parts warehouses across the country, has been promoting energy efficiency and conservation since 1973 in Ontario, where the bulk of the company's manufacturing and assembly takes place. An aggressive energy-efficiency program has resulted in 8.1 MW reductions in its load demand since 1992, with an annual saving of \$1.9 million.

"We promote energy efficiency among GM employees both at work and at home," says Adel Ali, GM's



Ontario Hydro has cut its energy costs by almost 25 million in the past three years.

through the Federal Buildings Initiative:

The initiative aims to reduce energy use in federal facilities without compromising the work environment of employees. This is expected to reduce spending on energy while addressing the long-term impact of energy use on the environment.

One of the major incentives in the Federal Buildings Initiative is an innovative financing mechanism that eliminates one of the major obstacles to the introduction of energy-efficient technology and practice: front-end costs.

Through structured arrangements called "savings financing agreements," an energy management firm funds the investment capital for the energy-efficiency improvements in a given building. Once the improvements have been completed, the federal department or agency repays the energy management firm with the energy savings. When the cost of the improvements has been entirely repaid, the department retains the money saved on energy.

energy management engineer, "and we look for every opportunity to implement energy efficiency projects."

The company presented energy efficiency through regular educational programs at annual energy-efficiency conference, and the GM of Canada Annual Energy Efficiency Championship competition.

Implementation programs have included high efficiency lighting, high efficiency motors, variable speed drives, solar walls, demand side management systems and utility monitoring systems.

One particularly innovative project involved a new paint spray booth for

coated systems at the truck assembly plant in Oshawa. The control system cut the power requirement of the booth fans in half, saving 1.2 MW and \$41,000 a year for a mere \$10,000 investment.

Lighting retrofits also resulted in large reductions in energy use. In the Windsor auto plant, for instance, a conversion to metal halide lamps cut power consumption by 1.2 MW per year, with an annual saving of about \$163,000. A retrofit to the Oshawa classic plant resulted in a 1.5 MW reduction in energy consumption, with an annual saving of almost \$180,000.



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In effect, an energy efficiency program allows a department to turn overhead into profits since Treasury Board, the holder of the government's purse strings, changed the way departmental energy budgets are handled. Managers are now empowered to keep the savings for other capital projects. They don't simply disappear into the government's central pot.

"We were intrigued by the concept of saving energy using someone else's money without any risk for us," says Sakshi Vohra, the director of engineering and maintenance at the National Research Council (NRC) of Canada, the government's leading research, science and engineering agency.

NRC negotiated an energy performance contract with Rave Technology Group of Waterloo, Ontario, to improve the energy efficiency of four of its buildings in an east-end Ottawa complex.

"Energy service companies bring a unique combination of engineering, energy management and project management expertise to the table," says Vohra. "By their very nature and because of the compensation agreement, recommendations from the service company tend to be practical. They're also more hands-on because they have a vested interest in delivering results. This gives us a great deal of flexibility to do more with no up-front costs."

The upgrading in the four NRC buildings involved lighting modifications, installation of computerized energy management control systems, retrofitting of air handling systems and the replacing of inefficient equipment. NRC negotiated an agreement with an energy management firm in which the service company claims 100 per cent of the \$380,000 per year energy savings over five years to recover the \$1.7 million cost.

SHOPPERS DRUG MART
Shoppers Drug Mart, the retail pharmaceutical chain with some 700 stores across the country, is cutting its energy bill by about 30 per cent to 40 per cent by "shutting" with the energy-efficient T8 fluorescent lights and electronic ballasts. In Nova Scotia, for instance, the retrofitting of 22 stores is expected to save 1.4 million kWh per year.

of the project.

Energy performance contracting has become a growth business. In 1988, there were only four such enterprises in Canada. Now there are more than 50, with a combined annual business of some \$70 million. And, ironically, their revenues come with blessings from the utilities whose business it is to produce and sell energy.

The problems that utility companies seek to remedy with energy management are brief periods of high demand for energy. Demand varies throughout the day and the seasons, and utility companies must always be prepared for peaks in demand. Meeting these peaks is costly to the utility because the generating equipment required runs idle for most of the year. Moreover, the cost of building and maintaining that extra generating equipment makes it more difficult for a utility to price its product competitively.

"Demand side management" offers a host of strategies in potential solutions. One is to lessen the demand for energy by helping companies use alternative energy sources or more energy efficient products. Another is to shift energy demand from traditional "peak" times to off-peak hours through rate incentives.

An innovative approach to building cooling at Place Bell Canada in Ottawa is an example of demand side management at work. In 1991, Bell installed its 26-story, 1.1 million square foot office tower with an innovative thermal cool storage system. That system produces almost 150,000 kg of ice every night when the energy demand is minimal and the cost is low. The ice melts during the day and the chilled water is then circulated throughout the building as a coolant. In the

Since many of Shoppers Drug Mart's customers are senior citizens, the drug store chain uses lighting to give them a bright, clean appearance.

"We wanted to become energy efficient without sacrificing our lighting levels. The T8 light did that and at the same time offered better color rendering, making product labels more useful and easier to read," says John

Tobler, director of technical services.
A lighting retrofit in a typical store costs about \$12,000, he says, or about \$32,000 after utility rebates. The annual savings average about \$6,000 to \$12,000. So the payback is less than three years.

"When you invest money to see a payback within three years," he says, "and you see a large improvement in the quality of lighting, you can't beat it."

winter, a "free cooling" system uses cold outside air to offset heat building.

Bell has managed to reduce its peak demand by a typical high demand day from 5.6 megawatts to 4.5 megawatts. The 1.1 megawatt reduction in energy use is equivalent to the daily consumption of 450 homes.

Stephen Quirke of Bell's facilities management team says that other projects have also helped to cut energy consumption. "We've installed energy-efficient lighting and automated controls that turn off building lights at after normal office hours," he says.

Electricity consumption in the commercial sector accounted for 25 per cent of total electricity use in Canada in 1990, with lighting being the major component. As a result, the large retail chains and the large property developers in Canada have focused their attention on making their lighting more energy efficient.

At Eaton's, The Hudson's Bay Company and Sobeys, for instance, lighting management has become a high priority in their stores across the country. Some stores

are cutting lighting costs by up to 30 per cent by removing half the lamps from fluorescent fixtures and installing reflectors to increase the light output from the remaining fixtures. Other stores are retrofitting with energy saving display lighting that reduces power consumption by some 15 per cent, or with the new T8 lighting systems that cut energy consumption by up to 40 per cent.

Eaton's has recently retrofitted the main floor of its Halifax store with T8 lighting and electronic ballasts, with an energy saving of 40 kW and a noticeable improvement in the quality of lighting. Maintenance engineer Maria Lajue expects to pay for the retrofit of each successive floor with the savings in energy costs.

There have been formidable barriers to energy efficiency in the past, says EMR Canada's Richard McKenzie, director of the Energy Ventures Division. Principal among them is money, but also important are having the right people with the knowledge of both energy management and innovative technologies. Also

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critical to the success of any energy management project is a commitment from the chief executive officer and other senior officers in a corporation. EMR's Energy Intensive Ventures was set up to address those barriers.

"If we all invest in energy efficiency, we can look start the economy and reduce our operating costs at the same time," says McKnight. "This is one of the few recession busters that pay for themselves."

Similar to the Federal Buildings Initiative, the Energy Intensive Ventures program coordinates the efforts of manufacturers, energy service companies, utilities and governments to offer a core package of services to Canadian organizations. It also provides information on savings financing, and on programs and incentives offered by Power Sector utilities that promote energy efficiency across Canada.

"If we all invest in energy efficiency, we can kick start the economy and reduce our operating costs at the same time."

TOWN OF JASPER, ALBERTA

Jasper, a community whose power consumption has doubled in the past 10 years, has accepted a challenge from Alberta Power Limited, along other Canadian towns and cities, that it is possible to reduce peak electricity use by as much as 20 per cent by the end of 1993. When accepting this challenge, Jasper also became the first community to participate in EMR's Canada's Energy Intensive Ventures program.

"The project will cost Alberta Power \$1.5 million - much of it in incentives to customers to promote the purchase of energy-efficient products - but the company considers it money well spent as it will defer the construction of a transmission line or adding to the power plant," says Rod Carruthers, the Alberta Power area supervisor.

The Jasper Energy Efficiency Project is initially encouraging residents to reduce electrical consumption by using more energy efficient products or their homes, products such as compact fluorescent lights, power-factor coils that cycle power to reduce blackouts if needed, timers that

Participating in the Energy Intensive Ventures has many benefits, says EMR Canada. In addition to significant energy savings, participating companies will be contributing to a cleaner world. Employees benefit from an improved working environment. And energy efficiency demonstrates sound financial management that serves as a model to other Canadian organizations.

"A more efficient commercial sector will be a more prosperous and competitive one," says Miller Lipp. "Energy efficiency will not only help boost the competitiveness and prosperity of Canadian industry, but will also show the world that we are committed to protecting our planet for future generations."

This supplement was written by Brian Steele, an Unilever Canada writer. Jeff McKnight copied John Lipp as Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada on January 16, 1992.

control Christmas lights, and natural gas water tanks. Two teams of energy consultants are going to dole out selling these products at greatly reduced prices, as well as offering energy efficiency tips. This initiative is expected to trim 400 kW off the current peak demand of 2,000 kW.

The focus of the program will then shift to commercial and industrial establishments where even greater reductions in demand are expected. The project has received widespread public support. "Alberta Power's project fits right in with the goals of the Green Plan," says Michel Andry, assistant superintendent of Jasper Natural Park.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA

In the mid-1980s, The Ford Motor Company challenged its plants throughout North America to reduce by 20 per cent their energy consumption by 1991. As a result, energy manager at the various facilities came up with a plethora of innovative strategies.

The Oakville assembly plant, for instance, spent more than \$100,000 with CAMMET, EMR's R&D arm, researching an expert consultant, to install Canada's largest solar cell array part of an energy conservation drive. Using technology developed by Mississauga-based General Engineering, the massive south wall of the plant became a solar collector that supplies heating through the plant. Energy savings have amounted to about 180,000 tonnes.

The St. Thomas assembly plant met the 1991 target by building new building insulation, a solar cell and an automated energy management system. Engineers also planned to change the plant with energy-efficient fluorescent lights.

"They were looking at about 30 energy conservation projects and the lighting one didn't meet the payback parameters," says Ken Ross, Ford's plant and energy engineering manager. "Then Ontario Hydro announced its grants for high efficiency lights. That shortened the payback period sufficiently and the whole thing clicked. We couldn't do it."

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Selling socks appeal

New technology shakes up an old industry

More than half a century ago, working in an office up top of his new Toronto factory, Jack Lipson designed a new sock with a fancy padded sole that was especially comfortable. He named it Happy Foot. Since the sock first went into production in 1937, Lipson's company, McGregor Industries Inc., has sold countless millions of pairs. Even now, when variety and novelty are critical to retail success, Lipson, 93, and the current president, Jack's son and the current president, says that Happy Foot remains the company's best seller—these million pairs were sold last year alone. But new Happy Feet is just one of the 3,000 different lines of socks that McGregor sells. That explosion of diversity is the reason why McGregor, at times, looks more like a computer company than a sock manufacturer. "We need socks with intelligence," said Earl Lipson, executive vice-president, and Jack's grandson. "Our future is based on the ability to use and process information to efficiently manufacture and distribute socks." McGregor has entered the Internet age, and like many other companies, we have to learn the tools to follow its example, or fail.

McGregor, the last of the Canadian apparel-manufacturing industry, is facing enormous challenges as it tries to meet consumer demands for quality and variety while competing with products imported from low-wage countries. McGregor has launched a bold offensive. "Our strategy is to be the most efficient, most aggressive, best company of our kind in North America," said Abby Lipson. "We will protect our business in Canada—and our growth opportunities in the United States are extraordinary."

At a time when many of his peers are retiring, Abby Lipson, 63, has completed an \$8-million restructuring designed to get the company in shape for the next century. The firm has alliances with sock manufacturers in Japan, Mexico, Brazil, England and the United States. By sharing production, the companies have longer production runs, which increase their efficiency and still offer a great variety. McGregor has also acquired its minority partner from Japan.

In the past decade, McGregor has replaced almost all of its sock knitting equipment with computer-controlled machines, which can produce 100,000 garments a day. It has also invested in efficient, long-term manufacturing processes that were pioneered by the Japanese auto industry. As well, the company is at the forefront in establishing electronic inventory and

ordering arrangements with retailers. Said Abby Lipson: "In my lifetime, I've seen that industry move from the 17th century to the 21st century."

Despite his optimistic statistics, however, Abby Lipson paces anxiously back and forth in his office above the McGregor sock factory in the garment district of downtown Toronto as he discusses the challenges ahead. First free



Earl Lipson: "Any industry that is not rejuvenating itself these days is dead."

trade, the weaker Goods and Services tax and the need for sophisticated new computer technology. In government addressees, the recession and the whys of inflation, current market conditions are reinforcing many apparel manufacturers. McGregor has gone through difficult times before. Jack Lipson founded it in 1927, just before the Great Depression started the Canadian economy for almost a decade.

But Abby Lipson says that this is the first time the company has faced so many problems at once.

Abby Lipson says that he has an important advantage over some of his colleagues in the industry: he relies heavily on his two sons, Jordan, 34, who works in sales, and Earl, 36, who works in finance. He says he withdraws the energy of the next generation. He would have liked to retire to enjoy the quiet respite of the country. Many other manufacturers, however, say that started up in the previous years are declining. "Much of the voluntary not driving in new people, new energies or new technologies," said Earl Lipson, an aeronautical engi-

nneer who joined the family business nine years ago. "And my industry that is not rejuvenating itself these days is dead."

McGregor's methods appear to be working. After decades as Canada's largest broad-base sock manufacturer, it entered the U.S. market in 1981. Initially, it was tough sell. Said Abby Lipson: "I just had to knock up and down Fifth Avenue in New York City to get a few pairs of socks." But the effort has begun to pay off. McGregor sold 49 per cent of its production in 1992 to U.S. stores, including Macy's, Bloomingdale's and Bergdorf Goodman. Last year, McGregor also began selling socks—which are marketed either under McGregor's own broad names such as American Essentials and Weekender, or under license for brand names such as Calvin Klein and Christian

Dior—in 24 other countries around the world. The factory is running at full capacity now and at times has to turn down orders. Despite that success, the Lipsons have been operating continuously in recent years because they anticipated that the recession would be worse than others were usually expecting. Even now, said Lipson and that he sees no indications that an economic recovery is at hand. "There's no question that we are in a depression," he said. "I am very optimistic about our company's future, but I'm a pessimist."

Despite the state of the economy, however,

Earl Lipson says that McGregor, which is a private company and thus not required to make its results public, estimates its revenues at \$100 million to \$120 million last year and continue to be positive. "We got through the 1980s

what the rest of the industry is going to have to go through in the 1990s," said Earl. And so, if it appears that doing the right thing—even as an unlikely industry—is paying off.

BRIDGET BALGELINE



British shoppers crossing the Channel tracks to carry extra heavy purchases

A Single Market dream

Europe's '1992 program' is still unfolding

French ports, which have witnessed foreign imports through the roof recently, received another load of imports yesterday.

Suppliers from Calais and Dunkerque piled their shelves high with cases of beer, crates of wine and cartons of cigarettes, ready for as many of Britain's shoppers as day trips across the English Channel. On New Year's Day, the European Community's widely heralded Single Market took effect and Britain effectively dropped its last trade壁垒 (barriers). Some 80 percent of goods destined for Britain can now be imported from other EC countries for personal use. France's excise rates on alcohol and tobacco are much lower than Britain's two cents a gram of beer, compared with 65 cents. As a result, Britain can save hundreds of dollars by loading up on alcohol, tobacco and other goods—a European version of cross-border shopping.

The increase in cross-border shopping is just one effect of the Single Market. Popularly known as the "1992 program," it became official at midnight on Dec. 31 as 1,000 border posts and booths were torn down throughout the EC to mark the occasion. When EC commissioners first mapped the program in 1985, they aimed at sweeping away remaining barriers to the free movement of goods, capital and people throughout the EC's 12 member states. In Europe, it took on a more symbolic importance as the symbol of hope for a more prosperous, dynamic market of 345 million consumers. But as the date for its implementation passed, "1992" hardly lived up to the dreams of its architects.

European business is struggling with the effects of continuing economic recessions, and the EC's trade negotiators face enormous crises. European manufacturers, especially the main beneficiaries of a new, unified market, are disgruntled. In a statement, the European Consumers' Organization, a Brussels-based pressure group, claimed that the Single Market "will not, in all sectors, be free, fair and fully open."

In fact, it has caused headaches. On Jan. 1, customs posts at 16 British ports closed down, allowing goods to pass unchecked. That will eventually put 80,000 customs agents out of work, but it also allowed trucks to pass unimpeded from one country to another without stopping to prove customs documents. The EC Commission says that will eliminate 60 million tons and save businesses about \$12.5 billion a year. The end of customs-tolls will also tempt Britain and others who pay high duties to visit their neighbors' supermarkets for liquor and tobacco. This may not necessarily express concern that their wallets could be damaged by the extra weight, planned to take trucks to carry passengers purchased behind them.

But people will not be able to move freely as goods. The original plan called for the harmonization of passenger tariffs on railroads going from one state to another, an action that would have dramatically sped up a once-slow Europe. But the leaders of Britain, Denmark and Greece objected, claiming that

open borders would complicate their fight against terrorism, drug trafficking, illegal immigration and, in Britain's case, rabies. None other EC states stood to eliminate passport controls at least through July 1, and even they say that they cannot do away with controls at airports until at least the end of the year, if not because terminals have to be rebuilt to separate passengers arriving from other EC countries from the rest.

EC officials acknowledge that those delays are a major disappointment, but they point to compensating achievements. The EC has adopted 85 percent of the 202 measures needed to make the Single Market a reality. Many went into effect long before Jan. 1, including the removal of restrictions on capital transfers and agreements for members' unions to accept each other's standards for hundreds of goods. That measure, which is intended to eliminate protectionism under the guise of differing health or safety standards, means that companies can sell their products anywhere in the EC as long as they meet the specification of any member state.

Some of the toughest hurdles are still being fought in the agricultural area of food. The French reacted with fury to claim that their briecheese might be less palatable for other Europeans, while the British heralded as a triumph the addition that gives their favorite cheese-flavored potato chips their special ring. The EC retreated on that one.

Other changes in Jan. 1 include allowing banks to set up branches in most EC member states, opening up job markets and ending local deposit floors from 30 countries valid throughout the community. Experts differ on the economic impact of the Single Market. Before the current recession began two years ago, Japanese, American and Canadian firms invested billions to get a foothold in the new Europe. In 1988, the reichmanns invested an average of 4.5 per cent at its output over the first six years of the program, and officials still predict a gain of roughly that amount.

Some sectors, however, remained unaffected, protected by powerful interests in each country. European airlines continue to route deregulation and charge some of the highest fares in the world. Telecommunications and postal services remain entrenched state monopolies in almost 10 EC countries. Automakers have been forced to keep restrictive arrangements with dealers until at least 1995, keeping car prices high in many EC states. And government subsidies, increasing off-tap and cross-border transaction costs, as well as language and cultural differences, make the EC's need of a currency like the euro sound a distant prospect.

"The big price is yet to get the market going," said an official in London. "The cost is bound to follow." But that remains a hope—not an achievement.

ANDREW PHILIPPS in London

BUSINESS WATCH



Too smug to attend his own insolvency

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Before 1992 especially fades from memory altogether, and its many year-end lists of "The best of" and "worst of" are forgotten, one retrospective nomination seems worth making.

The prize for the most smug for most arrogant act by a Canadian businessperson in 1992 must go to Marcus Marshall, president of Bramalea Ltd. On December 23, when his real estate development company sold its 37 subdivisions for half bankruptcy court protection, he couldn't even be bothered to interrupt his skiing holiday in Colorado—and addressed a Toronto news conference by speaker phone. It was the second longest bankruptcy court filing in Canadian corporate history.

Et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. And beyond the call of duty, or is it an expansion of such duties for his hundred creditors, owed \$5 billion, that it certainly deserves to be recognized. (Perhaps Marshall thought that it wasn't worth making a personal appearance, since his company had already filed and was now making racing well below the level of effort of Olympic and world records, which could result in deferring its creditors' hanging out with checks of at least a couple of billion dollars more.)

As usual, it was the Big Five Canadian banks that will take the biggest painkiller. The Toronto-Dominion, which was set up by the Olympia & York debacle (ironically, because unlike the other bankers, its chairman, Dick Thorne, was fast enough to first look a gift horse in the mouth), will get enough in this one with a \$425-million exposure, though some of that was lost off smaller American and European banks. The Commerce win was for \$375 million, while Royal, Montreal and Nova Scotia each won the right to the bottom of about a quarter of a billion dollars.

The shattering of the Canadian banking industry's profitability continues unabated. It's only because these money machines have accumulated such huge reserves in the past that they—and Canada's capitalist system—have survived. The Royal, Canada's largest and

unluckiest provider because top officials at the bank opposed "character loans" to characters who didn't deserve them. Still there is enduring loyalty to the impressive leadership of chairman Taylor. It is no coincidence that a business group recently named Taylor the 1992 Canadian International Executive of the Year in recognition of his dedication to the liberalization of trade and harmonization of Canadian international business practices.

How the books—all of them, not just the Royal—could indiscriminately shovel out sizable unpaid funds to Bramalea, the Reichmanns and in many other now-grounded high fliers without following strict audit safeguards is an enduring mystery. One of the rumors floating around Bay Street is that many of the Olympia & York loans were buried in an internal valuation sponsored by the Reichmanns themselves, though the document is supposed to have been signed by a leading accounting firm. The document is said to have shown that the Royal's corporate assets were worth \$5 billion, long after that was, at best, a theoretical figure that seemed to stand at the midpoint place and meaning that the Canaccor Wharf project had succeeded.

Another mystery is why a major non-prime-debt appraiser a \$500-million loan against a Quayside Wharf? If that had happened, it would count to the Royal's own guidelines not to lend funds against certain shares. According to the stories making the rounds on Bay Street, the same executive assured the Royal board that all the Reichmann loans were secured on a project-by-project basis, so that each transaction could stand on its own feet because the servicing of every building's bank loan was supported by its underpinnings. As things turned out, that wasn't true for any of the Reichmann buildings, some of which were tagged with third mortgages, mainly as the brothers could divert funds to their London project—which was never more than 40 percent rented and never came close to producing a positive cash flow.

Similarly, the Royal was part of an all-bank syndicate that lent the Reichmanns \$300 million on the basis of their 100 percent control of Northgate Properties Ltd. of Oakville; these loans have since been written off to between 10 and 40 percent of the dollar value the partners earned on the bank books as full-value investments. The bankers believe that they could command premium prices for selling control if they dissolved on the two plant firms.

Given the severity of their losses, Canada's big Five have responded by cutting down their loans, even to credit-worthier clients, though some of them are still trying to bring some of their receivables back to between 80 and 90 percent of the dollar value the partners earned on the bank books as full-value investments. The bankers believe that they could command premium prices for selling control if they dissolved on the two plant firms.

Canada's banks can't go back to basics. No more "character loans." No more sweet talk about belonging to "the club" which somehow exempts you from good business practices. Those who deserve loans should get them; those who don't shouldn't be told to go ask the Reichmanns for some spare change.

Morin fights back

A murder case stirs the legal community

On a day last week when the skies above Kingston Penitentiary were in a grey as the prison's massive limestone walls, Guy Paul Morin, an 80-year-old oncologist in the village of Queenston, Ont., 60 km north of Toronto. And it has been nearly six months since a jury in London, Ont., convicted him of first-degree murder following the longest murder trial in Canadian history. Since then, some legal experts have claimed that a flawed police investigation and errors at Morin's trial may have led to the conviction of an innocent man. On Jan. 12, Morin's lawyers will begin presenting arguments to the Ontario Court of Appeal aimed at securing his release on bail while his case is appealed before the same court. As he waited to present his case, Morin spoke with his lawyer and said he has never known who he was accused of killing, said Pauline Meloche, "I should not have been indicted for one second."

An intense man with a quiet but forceful voice, Morin rarely displayed anger, defiance or bitterness as he discussed the legal indictment begun with his arrest on April 22, 1985. In February, 1986, a jury found him not guilty of killing Jeannine after a five-week trial. But the Ontario Court of Appeal later overruled that verdict on the grounds that the judge-made legal errors in his charge to the jury. The appeal court ordered a second trial. After nearly two years of pretrial legal arguments, Morin's second trial began in November, 1986, and lasted 80 months before ending with a guilty verdict. In an exclusive interview Morin stated: "I never believed that I would be found guilty during either trial because I knew I'm innocent." In fact, last week there were reports that the

police investigated a possible new suspect—Christine Jessop's grandfather, Gordon Simpson, a wealthy stockbroker who died in 1982.

Morin expressed delight over the reports that police had reopened the Jessop investigation. "I've been hoping for this to happen," Morin said. "It's good news." But the truth behind those reports remained unclear. In



Morin in Kingston Penitentiary: police 'put their blindfolds on'

Toronto lawyer James Lockier, one of four lawyers working on Morin's appeal, said that as he discussed the legal indictment begun with his arrest on April 22, 1985. In February, 1986, a jury found him not guilty of killing Jeannine after a five-week trial. But the Ontario Court of Appeal later overruled that verdict on the grounds that the judge-made legal errors in his charge to the jury. The appeal court ordered a second trial. After nearly two years of pretrial legal arguments, Morin's second trial began in November, 1986, and lasted 80 months before ending with a guilty verdict. In an exclusive interview Morin stated: "I never believed that I would be found guilty during either trial because I knew I'm innocent." In fact, last week there were reports that the

Kingston Penitentiary police, just their blindfolds on'

proposed the legal arguments because the transcript from Morin's case ran to nearly 70,000 pages. In the meantime, there are signs of growing public interest in the case. In *Shadow of Doubt*, a best-selling book about the Christine Jessop case published in November, author Kirk Makin raises doubts about Morin's conviction (page 54). And many Toronto criminal lawyers apparently share Makin's opinion. Said one lawyer, who spoke to Maclean's on the condition that he would not be identified: "The view of the prosecution is so unusual in I've ever seen it. They're horrified by this verdict, and this is a profession full of critics."

The long and tangled case began when Christine Jessop, a 19-year-old girl, was brutally murdered after she disappeared from her home on Oct. 3, 1984. According to a school bus-driver, the girl arrived home from school about 3:45 p.m. that day but her parents Robert and Janet Jessop, who have since separated, found her missing. The 16-year-old daughter, Kristina, then 12, went at home. Kristina Jessop and her sister survived later to tell that Christine had been kidnapped. Her disappearance triggered a massive search involving hundreds of Queenston residents.

About three months later, on New Year's Eve, the girl's body was discovered on an isolated piece of wooded property in the municipality of Dufferin, about 50 km east of Queenston. One of the investigating officers, Durham detective Bernard Fitzpatrick, observed that scavenging animals appeared to have eaten the upper half of the body and scattered her skull and some other bones around the site, while the bottom half of the body was fully dismembered. Autopsy subcommittee members initially theorized that the victim probably died of stab wounds, and that she may have been raped before her death.

In the ensuing weeks, Fitzpatrick, his partner John Sheppard and other Durham police officers began focusing on Morin as a suspect. According to trial testimony, the detective became suspicious of Morin because of the way he lived and as a result of statements that they claimed he made during an interview in a police cruiser. Morin, who lived at home with his parents, had worked briefly in a lumber factory after completing a refrigeration and air conditioning course at George Brown College in Toronto. He was considered a loner with eclectic interests; he was a talented amateur clarinetist, a bookshop owner and a collector who liked to rebuild automobile engines and do home renovations.

According to Morin and his lawyers, part of the Crown case rested on the assumption of



Exhuming Jessop's body for re-examination in 1990; Jessop (below) lies evidence

the accused man's character. "He is the antithesis of the officer," Ira said a word type guy," Morin said. "Why? Because I keep seeing because I do some gardening, because I enjoy camping and fishing. Big deal. Once the police believe they're focused on the right suspect, they put these blindfolds on. Other suspects are ruled out."

The investigating officers found two pieces of circumstantial evidence to link Morin with the murder. The officers, along with experts from the Centre for Forensic Sciences in Toronto, found numerous fibers in Morin's car similar to those found at the crime scene. The forensic experts could not determine the source of the fibers even after scrutinizing dozens of different items that the investigating officers had seized from the Morin residence. The officers also obtained a hair sample from Morin that the forensic experts concluded was similar in some ways to a hair found on the body of Christine Jessop.

Other than that, the case against Morin rested heavily on his own allegedly incriminating statements. At his second trial, Fitzpatrick testified that he and Sheppard became suspicious of Morin after they told them in an interview that: "All little girls are sweet and innocent, but grow up to be campy." Another prosecution witness, Robert May, testified that Morin had confided the crime to her one night in June, 1985, before Morin's first trial, while the two were staying at a cell at the municipal jail in Whitchurch, Ont. May, who was re-

of Appeal giving 20 reasons why the conviction should be overturned. According to the defence team, Duncanson made numerous errors in law during his charge to the jury, which led to a charge that favoured the prosecution case. The defence contends that the judge also erred when he refused to allow the defence to introduce evidence about other aspects.

For his part, Morin said that he remains confident that he will eventually see exoneration. For now, he said, he is concentrating on trying to adjust to life in prison. His wife, who gave birth to their son in the street on their 30th anniversary, still has custody of the child. According to Morin, his parents exhausted their personal savings to pay for their son's legal bills. Morin said that his fellow inmates at Kingston Penitentiary have generally been sympathetic. Many prisoners corrected of sexual crimes or offences against children go into protective custody in special wings because they risk attack by other inmates. But Morin is living in the general population at the institution.

Still, he has had difficulty coping with the monotonous daily routine of prison life. Morin is allowed to have a personal computer in his cell, on which he plays chess and other games. He is also learning to type on the computer. Morin, who once spent his free time rebuilding engines, remaking the house and building canoes, now works about six hours a day in a prison shop on the tedious job of repairing letter carrier mail bags for Canada Post. "Between my trials, my brother Ray and I built three cedar log houses," he recalled. "They were quite big."

Morin said that he frequently dreams of regaining his freedom and being able to go fishing and canoeing, or to work in his garden and tend to his bees. He also said that he refuses to become despondent about what he wants when he is kept in jail, execution and imprisonment. "I would still love to believe that the person who killed Christine Jessop will come forward on his own, or someone who knows this person will tell the authorities," he said. But during this unlikely development, Morin said that he will continue to fight to clear his name. "I will eventually prove that the police and the courts have done wrong," he said. "no matter how long it takes." Given the complexities and contradictions involved in the case, it could be several years before the court decides whether Guy Paul Morin was treated fairly, or unfairly convicted of a crime he did not commit.

ABBY JENKIN • *Kingston*

One child's loss

A new book questions a murder conviction

REQUIEM THE INNOCENT
By Kira Makin
(Penguin, 285 pages, \$27.95)

It is an era of sensationalist and superficial court-room coverage, of quickie paper-backs and instilling TV movies about high-profile cases. *Requiem the Innocent* stands out in a world of substance. Author Kira Makin, who covered the trial of Guy Paul Morin for *The Globe and Mail*, has produced not only an impressive piece of journalism, but also a disturbing portrait of Canada's criminal justice system. *Requiem* which is "murder" spelled backwards, and refers to a long series of evidence/misconduct concerning the case theory that, in its handling of the vicious 1984 sex slaying of nine-year-old Christine Jessop and the two trials of Morin, the justice system failed both the victim and the accused.

Based on 200 hours of research (including 280 hours interviewing Morin, who steadfastly maintains his innocence), *Requiem* provides revealing insights into the workings of the

police and the legal system. The book begins with the disappearance of Jessop from her home in Quinte West, Ont., about 60 km south of Toronto, on Oct. 1, 1984, and a farmer's subsequent discovery of her shattered and decomposing body in April, 1985. The Durham Regional Police arrested the Jessop next-door neighbor, Guy Paul Morin. For the murder. Almost a year after his arrest, a London, Ont., jury acquitted Morin. In June, 1987, the Ontario Supreme Court entered another trial, which began in September, 1991, and ended with his sentence to life in jail.

With a complex eight-year legal battle as its subject, the narrative of Makin's book sometimes wanders and the sheer mass of material, but it never gets lost, and Makin's presenta-



Makin: misplaced evidence

London in November and the one of the most controversial convictions in Canadian judicial history. More than anything, *Requiem* leaves an overwhelming impression of loss—of memory, of time and, most poignantly, of a child's life and a young man's future.

JOE CHIDLEY

tion of the facts is riveting. The most distressing aspect of the book is a portrayal of the police investigation of Jessop's murderer. Apparently acting largely on their assessment of the ultimately eccentric Morin as "weird," the Durham investigation team focused its efforts on Morin and, by Makin's account, too easily discounted other suspects. Aggravating that tragic investigation was the police's clearly careless handling of evidence. Whether and interrogation tapes were lost or erased and potentially valuable evidence was mislaid or tampered with.

Makin is critical of itself in the police response. Makin told Maclean's that while he was covering the second trial for *The Globe*, "I knew I had to be a good behavior if I ever wanted to talk to them." In the end, the officers refused to talk to Makin—a refusal that he attributes to his coverage of the trial.

Still, Makin has written a fascinating account of a bizarre crime and one of the most controversial convictions in Canadian judicial history. More than anything, *Requiem* leaves an overwhelming impression of loss—of memory, of time and, most poignantly, of a child's life and a young man's future.



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Bonell: "I think the poll proves that there is prejudice about this case."

A matter of opinion

The defence used a poll on the murder case

THE bizarre and brutal slaying has attracted publicity far beyond the community it where it took place. On Nov. 15, 1992, 31-year-old lawyer Patricia Klein collapsed and died in an Ottawa street after she was struck in the chest by a pointed steel bolt fired from a crossbow. Soon afterward, police charged her estranged husband, Colin McGregor, 31, with first-degree murder. An Allen's friends and colleagues across Canada expressed their grief; women's groups charged that her death was symptomatic of a rising tide of violence against females. Early last month, an estimated 250 people attended the service in an Ottawa park of a monument—bearing Allen's name and those of six other murdered women—to the victims of male violence. And as Dec. 22, the role of public sympathy for the slain lawyer helped to convince Justice Louise Charon that McGregor was entitled to a trial by judge alone, rather than by a judge and jury—a case decision in a murder trial. Charon issued her ruling after assessing the findings of a public opinion poll conducted by a Toronto-based research firm.

According to the poll, a majority of 279 Ottawa-area respondents were sympathetic to his plan to be tried only by a judge, rather than a jury. The poll, conducted by Research Concepts several days ago after the Supreme Court of Canada rejected an appeal by McGregor, found that 57 per cent of respondents supported the proposal. The Crown argued in the McGregor case, Anthony Berney, opposed the request for a judge-only trial and argued in court that the poll results should not be used to support the application. Among other things, Berney questioned the timing of the survey, which was conducted over a relatively short period beginning Dec. 7, just days after the anniversary of the 1986 slaying of 14 female nursing students in Montreal, and a speech by police about the "white ribbon" campaign opposing violence against women. In her ruling, however,

Charon, in that she had "serious concerns with respect to the appearance of bias, actual or perceived, which would exist if a jury trial was held" in Ottawa.

In both Canada and the United States, opinion polls are frequently used in cases involving trademarks, patents and charges of obscenity. One of the first criminal cases in Canada to utilize poll findings was the 1980 trial of 18-year-old Koenigsmund, Ont., native Michael Jackson, who was later acquitted of murdering her 21-month-old son. His lawyer took his lead, and that he paid Bill "several thousand dollars" in a survey. Koenigsmund's relatives sued their attorney towards the second woman. Based on the findings, he said, the judge agreed to move the trial to Toronto. Said Pratchett: "I think there is a real place for polls in criminal law. If courts are going to make decisions based on the public interest, you need proper statistical evidence."

Bill, after legal experts note that while such polls may be helpful in defense, they are only available to those who can afford them. Said Brian Greston, president of the Ontario Criminal Lawyers' Association: "That is not a fair situation. If we are going to use more of these polls, then they should be funded by legal aid." For Bill, St. John's, Mid Lawyer David Orr, who defended one of the Christie Brothers charged in the Mount Carmel school slayings, said that he considered a poll to measure the impact of publicity on his client amounted to a trial. But Orr said he decided not to use it because the survey would have cost \$25,000—money that his client did not have. McGregor's wife was unrepresented at the time of his son's death, so money contributed by his father, a former Montreal travel agent, in help pay his poll costs.

More recently, Halifax lawyer Joel Park, who is defending one of three men charged in the shooting deaths of three McDonald's restaurant employees in Sydney, N.S., contemplated using a poll to support his client's request to move the trial to Ottawa because his client needs daily contact with his psychiatrist to mount a defense. As well, Park said, the case has been so widely publicized that he doubts whether McGregor would receive a fair hearing in a jury elsewhere. Instead, he cited the findings of the 13-question survey, conducted by Angus Reid Group Inc., to support his bid to exclude a jury from the case—the first time a poll has been used for that purpose in Canada. Park declined to say how much the poll cost, but other industry representatives told MacLean's that the going rate for such a survey is between \$7,000 and \$10,000.

The Crown argued in the McGregor case, Anthony Berney, opposed the request for a judge-only trial and argued in court that the poll results should not be used to support the application. Among other things, Berney questioned the timing of the survey, which was conducted over a relatively short period beginning Dec. 7, just days after the anniversary of the 1986 slaying of 14 female nursing students in Montreal, and a speech by police about the "white ribbon" campaign opposing violence against women. In her ruling, however,

PATRICIA CRISHOLM and BOBBY LISTER

Hollywood halos

Charlie Chaplin joins the celluloid sainthood

When a producer tells me he has a prestige picture, I know we're going to see money.

—REGGIE DAWSON, *Malcolm X*

In Hollywood, there is another older than the box office. But from time to time, with a variety of Oscars in their eyes, studio executives give right wishes with lefty aspirations. They range from lets-appreciate *Lawrence of Arabia* and *Gandhi* to such acclaimed cinematic biopsies as *Birth*—oops—that rewrite history and mythologize men who have tried to change it. In the past two months, Hollywood has released three epic biographies, each establishing a controversial figure from American history. The first was the passionate and polemicist *Malcolm X*. Spike Lee's movement to the protagonist of the Black Power movement. Then *Heath*, directed by Danny DeVito, explored a less likely martyr with a crudely resurrected robust. And now, veteran British director Sir Richard Attenborough exalts a hero whom he has industry with Chaplin, an earnest homage to one of Hollywood's founding fathers.

All three movies are about men who rose from humble backgrounds to new fame, nobility—and death. *Malcolm X* was assassinated in February, 1965, after being exploited by the Nation of Islam. Troubled but James R. Hoffa mysteriously vanished 12 years ago, probably killed by his former Mafia colleagues. And Charlie Chaplin (1889-1977), was unfairly banished as a Communist by Washington, the actor's Hollywood career ended when that government banned him from the country in 1952.

But *Malcolm X*, *Heath* and Chaplin do more than restore the skewed reputations of their subjects. They sanctify them. Although Denzel Washington reenergizes *Malcolm X* with pre-frontal and authentic conviction, director Lee whip-saddles his hero's black satirization by creating his more abrasive substance of white invasive. And despite an anachronistically controlled performance by Jack Palance, *Heath* leaves the facts and elevates a once-utopian movement to absurd level.

Chaplin, too, offers an exceptionally strong lead performance, a re-envisaging of acting by Robert DeNiro. It is a smash attempt to do *Charlie Chaplin*. Attenborough has directed a flat, workstation epic that comes out for some of the sadness and wit that Chaplin brought to his own film-making. The director has tried to compress Chaplin's extraordinary biography into a 140-minute feature, from his London stage debut at 5 to his return from exile to receive a special Oscar at 83.

Afterward's no-expense spared remake in the setting of Detroit. A relatively unknown American actor, a fine Paul Newman, who has appeared in a number of other movies, has been cast as an unlikely choice for such an important assignment. But for a quite laudable superiority, it is a portrait that spans 64 years, his captures Chaplin's agility as a performer, his emotional reserves and his artistic obsessions.

The movie draws a Dickensian sketch of the actor's childhood, end of his apprenticeship as a steamship riveter and his artistic education.

The movie draws a Dickensian sketch of the actor's childhood, end of his apprenticeship as a steamship riveter and his artistic education.

Chaplin, *Malcolm X* and *Heath* all show the strain of directors trying to gently eye-trail-



DeNiro (left), Kelly: artistic obsession, a predilection for candle-making

While on tour in the United States, he gets his first movie contract from Canadian-born director Mack Sennett, drolly played by Canadian Eric Apakaroff. Chaplin is the world's biggest star by '15, and a Hollywood legend by '28.

Meanwhile, the movie cuts out. In romance with breathless efficiency, Chaplin went through four marriages, suffered 11 children and displayed a predilection for candle-making that makes the *Woody Allen* after-sex scene in *Cooling Out Mrs. Kelly* in his first love, Betty Kelly, and his last wife, Oona O'Neill. Attenborough booksends the story with a contrived symmetry, as if Chaplin spent the rest of his life trying to regain the lost innocence of his first love. The same movie uses a kind of romantic relay race, with a string of young actresses taking their turn as testing lady—Penelope Ann Miller, Milla Jovovich,

most for their subjects. *Malcolm* of the movies has huge box-office potential. Every major studio turned down the opportunity to make *Chaplin*, which Attenborough eventually financed with an independent producer. Lee fought a well-publicized fight with Warner Bros over the lighting of *Malcolm X*. Heft's lame script seems to have reached that screen without a bath, but the project had Nicholson's name attached to it. Hollywood has always been in the business of myth making, thus reborn Chaplin and *Malcolm X*, however, will come to repeat the myth of the American Dream. And by trying to mold them into Hollywood heroes, the Disney Factory may have lost touch with the rawedge spirit that made them as uncomforable in the first place.

BRIAN B. JOHNSON

TELEVISION

Cross-border talking

Shirley's relevance and fun win over ABC

It's a bright, newly renovated office in downtown Toronto, a little away with Chester font containers, an intense debate unfolded last week over the merits of casting child molesters. "What really is so bad about this?" asked the woman among the three doctors, a tall, tasseled blonde dressed in a sleek black bodysuit cinched at the waist with a ribbed-and-tasseled leather belt. "We can't see any harm in it," she said, but we call it a hyena theory. Let's face it—we live in a patriarchal society. Men make the rules." "Except, it seems, with the will of that particular office. There, it is the owner of the coffee cup bearing a smudge of bright red lipstick who clearly reign supreme. She is Shirley Solomons, since 1989 the host of CBC's popular daytime talk show, Shirley, which covers topics ranging from teen suicide to free trade—to casting sexual offenders. Now Solomons, 45, is set to expand her empire. In April, Shirley will begin running on the 222 stations of a new New York City-based ABC-TV. Said Solomons, "After 10 years in Canada, I wanted the ABC demographic. Is it weird? I mean, the ABC demographic is in New York and there was a point of [when] *Golden Girls*? Peter Jennings was my favorite. I just realized and thought, 'Well, that's two of us.'

For Solomons and her second husband, Shirley executive producer Lee Kotler, as well as for ABC, the deal was easier sold—and it marks the first time that a Canadian-produced series has been purchased by one of the Big Three American networks for a daytime schedule. Although none of the partners will disclose dollar figures, ABC vice-president Arthur Wente, whose network owns the show's world distribution rights, said that ABC had paid "a very attractive price" for Shirley—a sum that industry insiders placed at the millions of dollars. For their part, ABC executives who are scheduling the new show to run at 11:30 a.m. on weekdays, expressed confidence that Shirley will fare well in a lineup crowded with talk shows, including *Geraldo*, hosted by Geraldo Rivera, and *The Ricki Lake Show*. Said Mary Alice Dwyer-Dobkin, ABC senior vice-president of daytime programs: "Let's face it, there is a gap of talk shows out there. We feel there is a place for Shirley there."

Shirley, who formerly worked in Canada from the former West Germany, when she was 18, spent her early adulthood in a conventional single-mother marriage. Married to Toronto attorney, she stayed home to look after their daughter, Stephanie, now 21. But since breaking into



Solomons: both a journalist and an entertainer

TV 14 years ago, Solomons has been determined to do things her own way—even when that has involved upstaging the truth or riffling justify. She got her first TV job hosting a social affairs show in a Toronto cable station, only after taking an interview with her father, who she had a mentorship from CTV. Four years later, she was a vet on a reporter and co-anchor for the Global Television Network. That ended when Solomons erased an interview with singer Andy Gibb that she had prepared but would be off the record, but which Gibb's executors wanted to air anyway.

Unable to find TV work for two years ("The word was not," she contends, "that this was a girl who as a lot of trouble"), she sold jewelry and worked as a model consultant before being hired as talk-show host on the short-lived *TV Live Chatline* in 1986. With its demise that year, she began developing a pilot for her current show with Kotler, whom she married in 1979. They formed their own company, Afterhours Productions Inc., for Shirley.

Speculating on the secret of Shirley's success, which attracts about 250,000 viewers in Canada, Solomons cites its ability to blend relevance with fun. "TV people in Canada tend to think you can either be a journalist or an entertainer," she said. "But that's not a choice I'm willing to make." As well, she points to her reputation as an exciting employer with her staff of 42 producers, researchers and technicians. "I don't take my apologies for the fact that I'm a female," she said. "It is no coincidence that this show has been successful."

The biggest challenge facing Solomons now will be retaining that fan grip on the program that heirs her name. Although Dwyer-Dobkin says that she aims to take a mostly hands-off approach, she conceded that the network will be suggesting that they use American parallels to a larger audience. "As well, ABC will require an additional 100 new shows each year, a task that Solomons' production team will have to fill in the United States, in addition to the 145 currently produced for ABC.

Still, Solomons maintains that she intends to keep Shirley a Canadian operation. "I'd wanted to stay here [but] leave this country I could live," she said. Indeed, for Solomons, the new deal means the beat of teeth-murders. Although she intends to continue living in suburban Toronto, where she spends much of her free time reading and, under electric lights late at night, writing, proving her nose to the strains of Puccini, she will also make frequent trips to ABC's New York studios. Later this month she is scheduled to meet three of her ABC colleagues, Jeannine, Ted Royal and Barbara Walters, during breaks in shooting a series of Shirley advertisements for the network. In her mind's eye, says Solomons, she is looking ahead to the first of those spots appearing during the popular *Good Morning America* newscast, which she often watches while returning home late from the office. "When that happens," she says, "I think I'll just sit on the edge of my bed and do some deep breathing." If the show, Solomons will no doubt catch the sweet smell of success.

VICTOR DIPPER



Nureyev: explosive veracity, sexual magnetism—and a devilish sense of humor

OBITUARIES

Lord of the dance

Rudolf Nureyev was ballet's first superstar

I t was early summer in Leningrad and Rudolf Nureyev was a divorcee, 17-year-old successor at the Vaganova Chorographer Academy. The young dancer and his roommate, Sergei Stepanov, were supposed to be studying for exams during the season of White Nights, the long days of May and June in the north country. But instead, they were consumed by ballet. "We would work late at night and go to the Winter Palace, and dance around the building," recalled Stepanov. "We knew a ballet master for the National Ballet of Canada. 'I mean, the city was a museum; it was so beautiful there. We'd practice our steps and stay till 2 or 3 in the morning. But we had no energy. Rich especially I can still see him leaping around a huge staircase in the centre of the place.'"

Nureyev left many adorable images when he died at 61 last week, at the age of 54, of AIDS-related cardiac complications. A dancer of explosive veracity and sexual magnetism, he made audiences gasp. Soon after his 1961 defection, a Paris, from the Soviet Union, the proud Tzar with flaring nostrils, high chiseled cheekbones and patting greenish-gray spats became (he) first superstar.

The dancer was famous for his formidable ego and ferocious temper as well as his brilliance

But former National Ballet principal dancer Yevgenia Obraztsova, who performed with Nureyev in *Tosca*, which Nureyev became a regular—and beloved—part of the company with the National Ballet after staging his version of *The Sleeping Beauty* with the company in 1973. "He got on the international map," principal dancer Karen Kain told Maclean's. Although Nureyev later hogged the headlines for driving energy and eye for talent helped advance the careers of such National Ballet dancers as Kiri Te Kanawa, Frank Augustyn and Victoria Harwood. He had danced with the Toronto company in 1976.

Nureyev became a rich man, eventually acquiring several properties, including an elegant Paris penthouse and a Mediterranean villa. But his creative restlessness never diminished. A classical dancer, he shattered the gulf between ballet and modern dance by appearing in works by such American modern-dance luminaries as Martha Graham and Paul Draper. He was even willing to let himself be used in a leashed voice. "My eyebrows—*bang bang*!" Pugay in a stock cast called *Swiss Lips*.

Always in search of new challenges, Nureyev tried screen acting, in *Valentino* (1977) and *Empire* (1983), and in 1989 he surprised his fans by starring in a running production of the classic musical *The King and I*. And during his final years, he began a serious and unpredictable career move from dancer to conductor/conductor. But the toll of stage recurrent has passed. "He was obsessed with dancing," said Kain. "He couldn't bear to sit in a chair." Appropriately, his last public appearance was seeing dinner, which the Oct. 8 opening of his production of *La Bayadère* for the Paris Opera Ballet. Audience members erupted excitedly at the sight of a weak, emaciated Nureyev and announced the dancing colossus had best seen the curtain, as for his millions of fans worldwide, Nureyev would remain the lord of the dance.

MICHAEL CRABB with DOANE TURNBULL
in Toronto

when he bolted from his 800-ministers into the arms of a startled French policeman and demanded political asylum. It was one of the most momentous leaps in the history of ballet.

The year, exotic Nureyev took the West by storm, quickly forming a legendary partnership with Royal Ballet star Margot Fonteyn, 19 years his senior. With his map of tight brown hair and mustache, doctor Nureyev became known as the first of the Beatles Adonis and made his. Press conferences of his treatments and amanuenses only served to enhance his glamour.

His air of veracity replaced the popular image of ballet dancers as wimps in tutus. The excitement of his stage presence, that of an only partially tamed beast, won new audiences for ballet and helped open a dance boom in the 1970s. Said *Time*: "There was always that element of danger, whatever you were with Dolly on stage."

Despite a doctors' bill, Nureyev toured around the world, giving as many as 350 performances a year. A frequent destination was Toronto, where Nureyev became a regular—and beloved—part of the company with the National Ballet after staging his version of *The Sleeping Beauty* with the company in 1973. "He got on the international map," principal dancer Karen Kain told Maclean's. Although Nureyev later hogged the headlines for driving energy and eye for talent helped advance the careers of such National Ballet dancers as Kiri Te Kanawa, Frank Augustyn and Victoria Harwood. He had danced with the Toronto company in 1976.

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King of the horn

Dizzy Gillespie revolutionized jazz

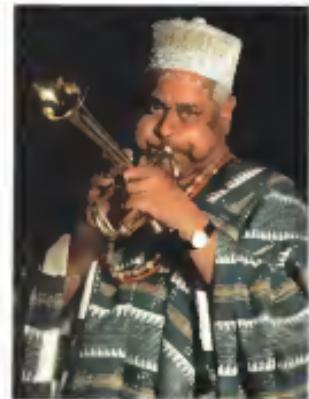
He was a world-famous trumpeter, one of the pillars of jazz, but Dizzy Gillespie was the soft-spoken star of the big band era. In fact, during one of his trips to Canada, in the mid-1960s, Gillespie's gruff, sonorous tone had his friend Milt Korman convinced that the maestro was in trouble. Korman, the Toronto jazz pianist who sometimes performed with Gillespie, told *Marshall's* that he had once arrived to pack him up at the airport, but could not find him. "I thought he might be having problems with

unconsciousness because he'd been drinking," says Korman. "I heard him playing a blues on the piano and he was fine. He had more than 100 recordings, and several of his compositions, including *A Night in Tunisia*, *Salt Peanuts* and *Woozy's*, have become jazz standards. And his trademarks—the bellowing chords, the cracked bell of his trumpet—were evidence of his art to musicians and laymen: "Music is different, simply because he lived," said Ted O'Reilly, host of *The Jazz Scene*, a 25-year-old Toronto radio program.

Gillespie, who died on Jan. 6, 1993, was one of jazz's best ambassadors, logging about 300,000 miles a year and performing about 300 shows a year. He was a devoted follower of the Duke's death and never failed to pay tribute to the drugs and alcohol problems that hurt so many of his peers. His life concluded his stability to his wife, Lorrene, a dancer he married in 1948, and who survives him.

In the last chapter of his 1971 autobiography *To Ill or Not* (to DGP Gillespie said) that he wanted to see jazz musicans elevated to the status of classical musicians. And he wrote that in America, Black performers were given enough credit for creating and defining jazz as an art form. He urged his country to accept "the gift of jazz which has spanned from our culture all over the world." For this everywhere, Gillespie himself was one of jazz's best gifts, and his departure sounds a melancholy note.

DIANE TURNBULL



Gillespie's eccentric whistling and comic clucking

strangeness," said Korman, who finally spotted a Gillespie at his local jazz club. "When I asked him where he lived, he said 'Well, I got nice a conversation about neighborhood with this old lady on the phone,'" added Korman. "And he wasn't saying my life." With the trumpeter's death at 75 last week in a New Jersey hospital, of pancreatic cancer, Gillespie has mourned the loss of a man as well as his musical brilliance. So Korman, "Dizzy was a genius. He had lots of intuition, affected everything he touched—drama, and he was very generous with his knowledge."

Born John Birks Gillespie in Cheraw, S.C., he

rose from humble beginnings to become an legend and played in Gillespie's United Nations Band in the 1950s.

A 1969 documentary, *A Night in Havana*, traced Gillespie's love affair with Cuban music and included a scene of Fidel Castro presenting him with a box of his trademark cigars. Considered a showstopper and future Jeanne Moreau, who performed at the 1996 Havana Jazz Festival, recalled the selection many Cubans left for the American crossover. The Cuban co-producer of the 1992 album *Spain* of *Watusi*, Guillermo Figueredo, said Gillespie, the legendary trumpet solo *Giant Steps*, had recorded, and could make music of them now for sale in song. When he recently over his old life in Havana, he was a septuagenarian who says,

A traveling traveller, Gillespie was one of jazz's best ambassadors, logging about 300,000 miles a year and performing about 300 shows a year. He was a devoted follower of the Duke's death and never failed to pay tribute to the drugs and alcohol problems that hurt so many of his peers. His life concluded his stability to his wife, Lorrene, a dancer he married in 1948, and who survives him.

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Maclean's

BEST-SELLING LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The English Patient*, Odette (U)
- 2 *Sex and Violence*, Kristeva (S)
- 3 *Susan's陟ous*, Atwood (U)
- 4 *The Tale of the Body Double*, Eco (U)
- 5 *Angels and Insects*, Powell (U)
- 6 *My Sweet Home*, Adams (U)
- 7 *Sister Cities*, King (U)
- 8 *Black Dogs*, McEwan
- 9 *For All My Sons*, Whalen (U)
- 10 *The Children of Men*, Atwood

NONFICTION

- 1 *Woman House*, McLean (U)
- 2 *The Tie of Piglet*, Nod (U)
- 3 *Moving Pictures*, Eco (U)
- 4 *The Mother Jane*, Jackson (U)
- 5 *The Wives of Henry VIII*, Frouce (U)
- 6 *Women Who Run With the Wolves*, Egan
- 7 *Two Ambitions*, Morris (U)
- 8 *Sex and Delicacies*, Let (U)
- 9 *Every Living Thing*, Theng, Siemonek (U)
- 10 *What's It All About*, Green

1 Fiction best seller.

Compiled by Brian Beddoes



Bottoms up: there are volunteers

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The slopes are alive with the sound of money. One could go blind from the color of the ski passes. The four-wheel-drive vehicles stretch to the horizon. The snarl of plastic in Whistler's slopes like a forest of cacti. There's a huge lineup of spectators eager at midnight to have their sandwiches raised at the Savage Beagle. And the economists say there's a recession on?

Whistler in January, 30 minutes north of Vancouver in the 8000' hills, is proof that someone has some cash. The condos never stop the beachheads year by year, covering ridges full of glass and more glass and somebody's mortgage. At \$44-a-day for a lift ticket, the return just keeps coming.

A slope on the other lift is down California, and she's still sold out every night except in North America over the winter. She says the transmission complex of Whistler-Kitschenk is the best, which is what the American ski moguls now consider. A couple from New York is recommended. They've come all the way for just one day's skiing.

This is a bilingual country. What that means is that as the sun rises on Blackcomb the signs are in English and Japanese. "Oggi," says the waitress in Christee's. "I've given you the Japanese menu."

The Japanese travel in packs down the slopes, beat an speed, close to the moon. Their costumes are now in wild psychedelic colors, a Technicolor mélange of what a 2600' Ken Kesey would look like if he hit the boards after doing a little acid. The southerns are blind, and Japanese papers are in the newsstands along with that morning's *New York Times*.

Premier Mike Harcourt is encountered on the lift. He is giggling. It seems he's the month's managerial authorities of Whistler will honor Bob Williams, the star guy much touted by the capitalist set, the man who is accused of secretly running the Harcourt government and writing its schedule.

It was Williams and Al Ritse, bastards of local business Nancy Greene, who evicted much radicals 20 years ago when they decided



the new Whistler Village would be built on a garbage dump. The garbage dump is now the basis of a \$500-million annual industry, looking like something out of the Swiss Alps, meticulously planned, no cars, only foot traffic. Hair court grants at this result of "socialized" parking.

The fine-four-ant high-speed lift at Blackcomb is a convertible: a plastic bubble is lowered to the skiers at, snap and tatty, forms to the elements. The second lift deposits us at the mousey Henderson Restaurant, home of the brown baggers, dispensers of the those clubs and handbags ever associated with a mountain.

At the rear of Christee's, with tablecloths and silver and a wet bar and everything a frozen sportsperson might want. The escarpment with sun-baked terraces is especially recommended. Some sportsperson do their best action here.

There's a new high-speed chair lift this year, the Glacier Express from the bottom of the Jersey Corridor run all the way up to the glacier. Ordinary skiers, who have only read about glaciers in those geography books in grade school are suddenly deposited on a west plain of snow and arrested by T-bar up to the very peak, a Mecca known as Seven Peaks.

The winter Coast Ranger opens up before you, whether in maple or pinecone. His name is ancient Chinese, and a source from Quebec says it's the first new breakaway take. The Japanese layout out their cameras.

Blackcomb actually is trilingual. Canadian, Japanese and Australian is spoken. Every snow-and-lift attendant is from the Land of Oz. There are 1,400 employees on Blackcomb, plus another 300 volunteers daily. This year, it's a nice touch, every one of them bears a bumper along with the name—possible to thwart the names that they are going to invent the mountain to Syrinx.

The Vancouver owners of Blackcomb are now taking their magic to the side-hillside colonies of Mont Tremblant in the Laurentians. It is not clear if the Aussies will follow, but already the West Coast approach is having its effect—more lifts, more sp., more fun.

For some strange reason, everybody wants to show off their dog. Canines at least are more important than white coats. Biggest outside the restaurants in the village square are some dogs are enough dogs to build a dogged to Nook.

It's been cold at Whistler over the holiday, that making things difficult for the ladies who dress as if they're headed to Mass. Vaux always overcomes the temperature on the ski slopes and frost-bitten pointers were the new norm. There was no shortage of volunteers willing to message the injured regions.

On New Year's Eve, the usual consumption of Burns rock place. One regular, an academic with a trigger as sharp as his marking pencil, dispatched a deer as soon as the Gulf Islands delivered it for the year-end feast, lovingly prepared by the attractive chef from New Zealand. There was a lot of greenery by midweek.

New Year's Day the usual 13 survivors gathered at Christee's for the annual brunch that starts with O.J. and champagne and fruitcake with a smiley face on top to bottom, down the longest vertical drop of any mountain on the continent. Nothing important was broken, and so we talked about the Constitution. Okay, back to the meadow.



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